

VICTORIA SYNDICATE
TO REBUILD 'FRISCOAn Important Merger of Interests Controlling
Deposits of Marble, Sandstone, Lime,
Clay and Other Building Materials.

The formation of an exceptionally strong syndicate was completed this morning. It will have for its purpose the exploitation of the resources of Vancouver and adjacent islands in marble, sandstone and other building materials. The directorate is probably the strongest that has been assembled on one board in the province consisting of the following: James Mitchell, head of the Northern Elevator Company, who is president; Andrew Wright, the wealthy Manitoba capitalist, now resident in Victoria; Wm. Fernie, of the Crown's Nest Coal Company; S. C. Marling, a fire insurance broker; J. C. Armstrong, New Westminster's most wealthy citizen; G. H. Webster, president of the B. C. General Contracting Company; and James Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs. R. W. Clarke, of this city, is secretary temporarily.

The properties at present controlled by the syndicate are the newly discovered deposits of marble on Nootka Sound; the big quarries on Saturna Island, and the Atkins lime plant and valuable clay deposits at Esquimalt. An option has also been obtained on the Haddington Island quarries, which will probably be taken up before long.

One of the principal objects of the syndicate in entering the field at the present time is to enter the market for supplying stone to rebuild San Francisco. British Columbia quarries have been favorably known for a long time in California, many important buildings in the city by the Golden Gate having been built of stone from this province. One quarry at least, that on Newcastle Island, near Nanaimo, has already been drawn upon by San Francisco contractors. The United States mint, the only Federal building to survive the earthquake and fire, has been constructed from this stone as far back as 1870. Of its wonderful heat resisting qualities no better certificate need be given; but reference must be made to the fact that San Francisco papers gave the peculiar qualities of the stone much of the credit for the building mentioned escaping the general conflagration. This quarry is now owned by the Northwestern Construction Company, of California. The huge monoliths, almost Egyptian in their massiveness, that graced the entrance to the Call building, also came from this province.

While the recently discovered marble deposits on Nootka Sound are as yet being extensively developed, the small quantity taken out is conclusive evidence of the quality of the marble. It is grayish-blue, beautifully veined, and already the syndicate has been offered \$1 per foot for it by Vancouver contractors. It has proved, on being polished, splendidly adapted for monumental and ornamental purposes. A couple of specimens sent yesterday displayed these characteristics. They consisted of a small pillar and a block shaped for the reception of a clock. There are two varieties of marble so far discovered at Nootka. The principal feature of both is the extremely distinct definition of the veining. The latter is particularly noticeable in one kind which, with what might be termed a white background, the veining forms irregular diamonds almost the color of lapis lazuli. The other is apparently more closely grained, almost grey in color, interspersed with wavy veining of white.

On Saturna Island there are two distinct varieties of sandstone, buff and blue-grey. The former occupies the upper strata, and is of fine grain, free from "shakes" or any considerable quantity of iron. When being worked it breaks straight through much reducing the cost of quarrying and working. It may be mentioned that the Carnegie library here was constructed with Saturna Island stone. The quarry is remarkably well situated for shipment. In calm weather the product can be loaded directly onto scows as the cliffs rise abruptly from the sea. The sandstone is interbedded with conglomerate, the strata dipping northward to the island at an angle of about thirty degrees, with a slight tilt to the east.

Before acquiring the Atkins lime property at Esquimalt the syndicate had careful tests made of the quality of the deposits. It is claimed to be one of the purest known and the analysis made goes much toward confirming the statement. Three separate opinions have been obtained, one from an expert in Toronto, the second from the United States, and the third from the government laboratory here. On the average the lime runs 90 to 95 per cent. pure calcium. Included in the property is also about four acres of almost pure silica sand. With the necessary ingredients adjoining the syndicate intends to engage in the manufacture of sand-lime brick.

It is regarding the last mentioned portion of its undertaking the new syndicate is of especial interest to Victoria. There are many places from which building stone can be obtained, but the Esquimalt deposit is the only one known where the requisite ingredients, lime and silica sand, for the class of material have been located side by side by nature. Sand-lime bricks

is now recognized as the ideal material for the erection of large buildings. It stands all kinds of heat, cold and climatic changes better than granite or limestone. When placed in position with good mortar it will harden quickly, and become practically a mass of best quality sandstone. Architectural uniformity or contrast of color is easily secured without searching the world for materials. These bricks may be made of any tint or moulded in any form.

The process of manufacture of the brick mentioned is much less costly than those made of clay and the finished product can be burned out within twenty-four hours after the raw materials are placed in the machines. It is an interesting process. The sand is measured and screened and then the proper proportion of previously prepared hydrated lime is added to the sand. Then the lime and sand together are passed through various mixing machines adapted to the nature of the material until they are thoroughly blended and are in the proper condition of moisture, which is another very important point in the manufacture. This material is then fed into the heavy press which forms the bricks under extreme hydraulic pressure and delivers them in front of the machine. From there they are picked off by hand and placed on steel cars, this being the only handling they receive during the entire process. These cars hold about 1,000 bricks each and are at once sent to the hardening cylinder. This is a massive drum six feet or more in diameter, containing a track on which the cars run, and is made large enough to hold a day's run of brick on the cars. When filled the cylinder is closed and sealed, and a steam pressure of about 125 pounds to the square inch is turned on and held for eight or ten hours.

Under the heat, moisture and steam pressure a chemical combination takes place between the silica contained in the sand and the lime, forming calcium silicate and hardening the brick into stone; in fact forming an artificial sandstone, which is harder than the natural stone, and is not subject to disintegration or decay from the action of the atmosphere, but continues to grow harder with age. The cylinder is opened at the end of the process and the cars, loaded with finished brick, are pulled out with a special car puller which takes them all at once and also handles the heavy steel head of the cylinder. The bricks are now ready to go into the wall, or put in storage as desired. Bricks made in one day are ready for use on the next. This process is extremely cheap as only from eight to a dozen men are required to operate a standard plant. Reliable information states that bricks can be made ready to put into the wall for under \$4.00 per thousand.

An interesting test has just been concluded of sand-lime brick by a prominent firm in Toronto. The bricks were soaked in water for about two days, and then placed in a refrigerator carrying a temperature of about ten degrees below zero. They were left for about a week, taken out, and placed for three days on top of a large boiler. After again being soaked in water for four hours, and placed in the refrigerator a second time. Two days of further exposure to this low temperature followed and the bricks were examined. A careful test failed to show any appreciable change either in appearance or texture. This is given to show how well sand-lime brick can stand both heat and cold. The manufacture of clay brick can also be engaged in if necessary.

Should the syndicate acquire the Haddington Island properties the deposit of stone from which the parliament buildings were constructed will pass into its possession. This stone is also being used on the new Empress hotel. It is a light grey sandstone, almost white in color and contains very little iron. It is of fine grain and compact texture, and being highly silicious, weathers extremely well. Although it requires a little more dressing than sandstone its fine appearance and durability have always ensured a good market.

With a city of 350,000 people calling for building materials, and a rapidly expanding local market, the syndicate starts out with every prospect of being a great financial success. There are no quarries of any importance in California near a centre of population. Of course, in the mountain countries of the West there are deposits of sandstone and marble. As far as known, however, they are of inferior quality, and the distance from water transportation renders them almost inaccessible. Probably the most important deposits occur in Placer county, California, and are of a quality not accessible. The product would have to be carried twenty miles over rough trails and more than 150 by the Southern Pacific before reaching the city by the Golden Gate. Inferior lime is also produced in the same vicinity. Outside of these points there are practically no deposits suitable for building material within less than a prohibitive distance from San Francisco. With splendid facilities for deep water shipment, British Columbia stone can be landed in the city to the south more cheaply than the actual cost of transportation of California stone. In view of these facts the prosperity of the syndicate is assured. As soon as preliminary matters are settled a joint stock company will be formed to exploit the properties.

LIFE BOAT ASSOCIATION.

Constitution and By-Laws Adopted at Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Public Meeting Shortly.

A meeting of the Life Boat Association was held in the city hall yesterday afternoon, Alderman Douglas presiding. The draft constitution and by-laws as prepared by the sub-committee were submitted and approved, and adopted. The by-laws stipulated that "the governors of the association shall consist of persons who shall have subscribed to the funds either in one sum of \$25 or upwards, or by an annual payment of \$2.50 or upwards, any of whom shall be eligible to hold office, and who, together with all persons contributing any smaller sum, not being less than \$1, shall be entitled to vote at all general meetings."

It was resolved to hold another general meeting on Friday, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock in the evening for the purpose of electing a president, vice-president, treasurer and a committee of management, such appointments to be made from such as have either already subscribed the required amount, or who shall, on or before the date of meeting, have done so.

A very important communication was read suggesting a plan by which a life boat propelled by suitable power might be at once obtained to be stationed in Victoria. "A life boat for Victoria" being the watchword, something in the nature of a subsidiary club, with a considerable membership already promised, with voluntary contributions will be part of the scheme. The project being favorably received a committee was named to further advance the objects sought to be brought about. The energy and enterprise displayed seem to indicate a fair show of success in the near future, so that the sentiment of the past may be brought into action.

NANAIMO MEMBER
VISITING CITYRALPH SMITH'S VIEWS
ON LEPER QUESTION

He Advises Strong Representations to Dr. Montizambert Against Lazaretto at Albert Head.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., arrived last evening on the Inverloch from Nanaimo. On the trip he met a large number of his constituents at the different islands, and heard a number of representations with regard to the needs of that portion of his district.

The immediate cause of Mr. Smith's presence in the city is in connection with the application of a keeper for the new light on Trial Island, which is now being installed. It is necessary that the keeper be appointed at once so that he may become acquainted with the machinery which the engineers are installing, and which is expected to be in operation in a couple of weeks. An appointment will likely be announced in a few days.

Mr. Smith was asked what steps were being taken by the Dominion government with reference to the disposition of the lepers of Darcy Island, who are now under Dominion control, and whether or not they would be removed to Albert Head. He said:

"I discussed the matter with the department of agriculture before leaving Ottawa. At that time recommendations had been made by officials of the department to the minister contemplating the removal of the colony to Albert Head. I met the minister and went into the whole matter with him, and advanced the opinion very strongly that such a step would be unreasonable and unpopular, feeling that it would have a very bad effect on land values not only at that point, but throughout the district. The assumption of some people in Victoria that the public works department had been instructed to make provision for the accommodation of the lepers at Albert Head was unwarranted, as before this I had wired both the ministers, Hon. S. Fisher and Hon. W. Templeman, and was assured that absolutely nothing would be done until Dr. Montizambert had visited Victoria and given the people of the city and district every opportunity to be heard. There need be no cause, therefore, for alarm, as nothing will be done until Dr. Montizambert comes, and the people of Victoria should then place their views strongly before him as I did to the minister. Personally, I am strongly opposed to such a step, and feel that the suggestion that the transfer be made was done with a view to consulting the convenience of some rather than of the interests of the people at large."

Mr. Smith is visiting the dry dock and Esquimalt to-day, this being his first opportunity to do so since the new superintendent, Capt. Gould, took charge.

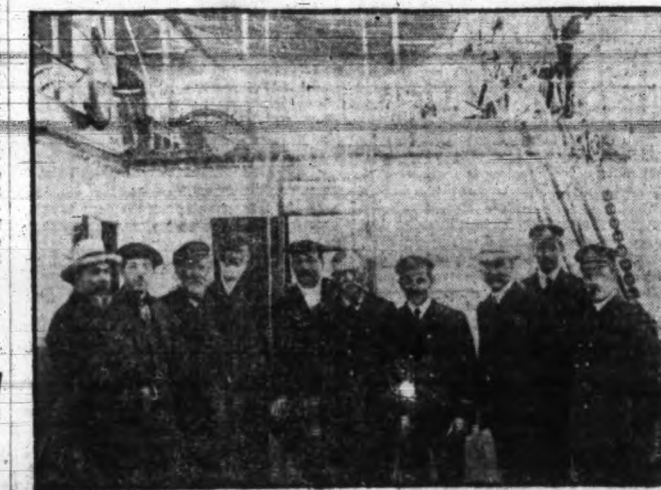
Mr. Smith is accompanied by Mr. W. J. McAllan, of Nanaimo.

Yesterday in the post office building one of the Times employees picked up a wallet containing certified cheques and other valuable papers, which will be returned to the owner upon proper identification.

COMMISSIONERS
ON WEST COASTINTERESTING VISIT
TO QUATSINO SOUND

Fishery Inspector Taylor Destroys Trap Erected by the Indians in Marble Canyon.

Some valuable information for the use of the fisheries commission was collected on the recent trip of the D. G. S. Quadra which returned from the West Coast early in the week. It will be remembered that members of the commission made the trip for the purpose of inspecting fishery stations along the coast, complaint having been made that some of these conditions were not wholly sanitary. That these reports were unfounded and that all stations visited were found in a state of cleanliness is a matter that has already been chronicled; but no reference has yet been made to what constituted



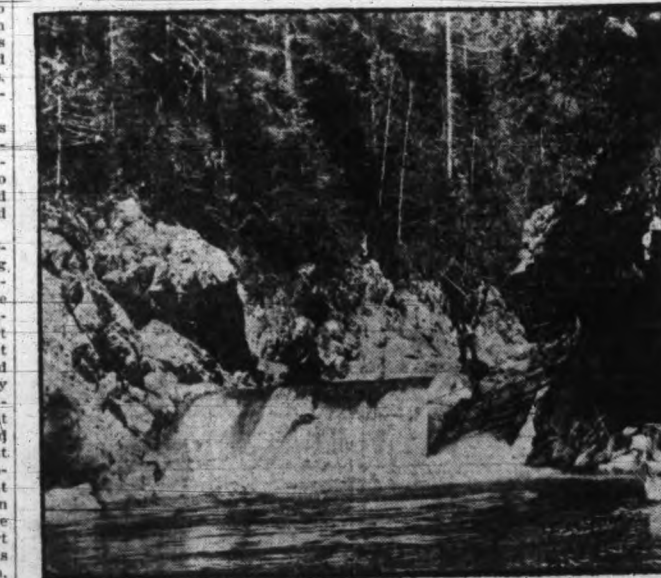
FISHERY COMMISSIONERS ON BOARD THE QUADRA.

Capt. Hackett in centre; Inspector Taylor and Commissioner J. C. Brown left (in straw hat).

the most interesting incidents of the whole voyage. There were aboard the steamer J. C. Brown, of New Westminster; Richard Hall, M. P. P., and Inspector Taylor. The party arrived at Quatsino on the 4th inst. They found the waters of the Sound teeming with fish—salmon, black bass, trout and other varieties. The Indians had been taking halibut in large quantities, and had been conveying it to their houses, where they cured it either for their own consumption or for sale. One very large place was found to be filled with the fish in the different stages of being thus treated.

No sooner did the party arrive on the Sound than they started in search of information. Inspector Taylor learned

the river, but the cohoes, it was observed, were jumping outside, they being late in arriving this year. From this river the Quadra again got under way, and steaming at a 12-knot speed reached Winter harbor at sundown. A beautiful sunset on the broad Pacific ended one of the most interesting days the commissioners had experienced, the only regret expressed being that Commissioner Hall had not taken his fishing rod along to Marble canyon, for the trout swimming around in those big dark pools were most tempting. Inspector Taylor threw chips overboard and to see the speckled trout get up to the surface to examine these was aggravating, especially to Commissioner Hall.



THE INDIAN FISH TRAPS IN MARBLE CANYON, QUATSINO.

The photo shows a sailor of D. G. S. Quadra cutting away the trap under direction of Fishery Inspector Taylor (in shirt sleeves).

from J. L. Leeson, the local fishery guardian, that the Indians had rebuilt their fish trap at Marble river, and Mr. Taylor accordingly lost no time in making investigations. As a result he found one of the most interesting discoveries of the whole trip. From Winter harbor the Quadra steamed up to Marble canyon, where two or three hundred natives gathered, and he informed them of the regulations with regard to the spawning grounds. The Indians were exceedingly hostile, but measures were taken by the fishery officer, Mr. Grice, J. E., who carried out explicitly the instructions given by Mr. Taylor. The important spawning grounds at the lake were consequently protected. The Indians were given to understand that the regulations would be rigidly enforced, and from them no trouble was experienced this year.

Inspector Taylor can justly take credit to himself for the work done last year to protect the spawning grounds in different places along the West Coast. Last year when he was down to Kenedy lake on a trip of inspection, he went up to the spawning grounds and found a number of fish traps erected by the Indians, and quantities of spawn was scattered on the beach. He had a conference with the Indians at Clayquot, where two or three hundred natives gathered, and he informed them of the regulations with regard to the spawning grounds. The Indians were exceedingly hostile, but measures were taken by the fishery officer, Mr. Grice, J. E., who carried out explicitly the instructions given by Mr. Taylor. The important spawning grounds at the lake were consequently protected. The Indians were given to understand that the regulations would be rigidly enforced, and from them no trouble was experienced this year.

VALPARAISO'S RUIN
SEEMS TO BE COMPLETEPanic Stricken Inhabitants Helpless to Abate
Fury of Flames--Other Chilean Towns
Suffer by Earthquake and Fire.

(Special to The Times.)
New York, Aug. 18.—A special from Valparaiso says: Without the slightest tremor of warning, an earthquake visited this city, bringing death to hundreds and leaving many hundreds more imprisoned in the ruins, many of whom were

Burned to Death
before aid could reach them.

The fire started immediately after the city's service was paralyzed. Panic and consternation indescribable followed, and those who escaped death became

Frenzied With Fear
and could render little assistance to the victims.

The business sections of the city are almost entirely destroyed and the fires are still raging. The city is suffering a repetition of the San Francisco horrors.

Homeless People
are wandering about crazed by the awful calamity. It is almost impossible to ascertain how wide an area of country the visitation has laid waste.

Nothing has been heard of Santiago and the fear is felt that that city has suffered the same if not a worse fate. No trains have left or arrived in the city since the first shock. Miles of rails are twisted and rendered useless.

A Second Shock.

There were two distinct and terrific shocks, the second following almost instantly after the first and completed the work of destruction. Rows of

Buildings Toppled
over as if they were made of brittle paper. Whole rows of buildings went down in a heap in a second.

Bella Vista Doomed.

The city of Bella Vista is doomed and fires are raging furiously there. At present it is impossible to state the number of dead but it is believed there are

Several Hundreds,
many of whom are still in the ruins.

The flames could be seen raging in Valparaiso twenty miles at sea.

The inhabitants are terrified with fear of more shocks and the work of rescue is proceeding slowly.

BIG REAL ESTATE
SALES THIS WEEKMUCH CITY PROPERTY
RECENTLY TRANSFERREDRenewed Activity in Local Market Shows
Confidence of Outside Investors
in Victoria.

This week was the most active in city realty that has been witnessed for several months. Several outside deals of importance were also reported. Altogether the sales aggregate at least \$200,000, which shows that as the season advances evidences of increasing prosperity are not without their effect on outside investors.

There is considerable fetterence as to the purchaser yesterday, of the property at the northeast corner of Government and Humboldt streets, opposite the post office. At present the Belmont hotel occupies the corner and there are several small houses on the Humboldt street frontage. The plot that changed hands runs 86 feet from the corner along Government street and 132 feet back to Gordon street. A. W. Jones, limited, and A. J. Weaver, Bridgman were the agents concerned in the sale, which involves a sum of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The corner is one of the most valuable remaining available in the city for commercial purposes and will soon be the location of a modern business block.

Several important sales were also made during the week by the B. C. Land and Investment Agency. The purchase prices aggregate well over \$30,000. As most of the transactions were made by local men who do not wish their identity made public no specific particulars can be given. The sales of the corporation mentioned include properties on Rockland avenue, Gorge road and in the Victoria West and James Bay districts. Two sales were effected in the latter. Eight lots in the Fairfield estate also changed hands during the week in three deals for one, two and five lots respectively. W. N. Mitchell, of the firm of Hemmings & Mitchell, general merchants of Moose Jaw, yesterday purchased direct the Seabrook residence on Gorge road. The price was \$10,000. Mr. Mitchell, as previously reported, recently purchased about thirty lots in the Fairfield estate.

Helmstern & Company report, in addition to a number of small sales, the sale of the Seabrook residence and five acres of grounds on Hillside avenue to a newcomer named Wilson, and their house and lot at the head of Yates street to a local man. The amount included in these transactions was practically \$10,000.

GOVERNMENT FIRM

French Cabinet Will Not Recede From Its Position.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The cabinet council's discussion of the church and state separation question to-day resulted in the governor's firm resolve to maintain the law.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PENS.



Regular Price \$3.00
Special Price for a Short Time, \$1.00
Don't Miss This Opportunity.

SEE OUR WINDOW

Campbell's Drug Store

Corner Douglas and Fort Streets.

AT THE GORGE PARK
SUNDAY, AUGUST 19—3 p.m.

5th Regiment Band Concert

MONDAY EVENING

ARION CONCERT

AND ENTIRELY NEW SET OF MOVING PICTURES.
Special car service on both days. Through cars from corner of Government and Yates streets every 10 minutes.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

ONE MORE CHANGE

Fresh Creamery Butter
30 Cents Per Pound.

Fresh Eggs
35 Cents Per Dozen.

Windsor Grocery Company,
Opposite Post Office. Government St.

**ESTIMATE MADE
OF PRAIRIE CROPS**

**CUTTING GRAIN IS
NOW IN FULL SWING**

**Yield Will Be Splendid in Spite of Hot
Weather—Other News of
Dominion.**

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association issued the following estimate of the crop of 1906 under date of August 15th: Wheat, 4,495,000 acres at 19.4 bushels per acre, 87,203,000 bushels. Oats, 1,528,000 acres at 41.2 bushels per acre, 75,726,000 bushels. Barley, 546,000 acres at 31.1 bushels per acre, 16,980,000 bushels. Flax, 55,600 acres at 12.4 bushels per acre, 690,194 bushels. Wheat of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 510,000 bushels. Weather conditions for harvesting have been perfect with the exception that perhaps it has been too hot. Fifty per cent. of the wheat is cut and will practically be all completed by the end of next week if this weather continues. There has been considerable shrinkage in the average yield of wheat through the hot winds and extreme hot weather during the last two weeks, but there is still a splendid crop in all provinces.

Jockey Club.
Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—Letters patent of incorporation have been granted to the Manitoba Jockey Club with a capital of \$200,000. The incorporators are Wm. McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Wm. Whyte, of the C. P. R., Geo. F. Galt, G. L. Drewry, F. W. Morse and Fred Hubach.

Poisoned by Mistake.
Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 16.—Albert W. Edgcombe and Lemuel A. W. Tibbitts, two leading Fredericton citizens, are dead as the result of drinking cyanide of potassium in mistake for water, last night. Both men were sitting in the rear of Shute & Co.'s jewelry store, with D. E. Crowe, of the jewelry firm, when the latter was called to the front of the shop. The two men, seeking a drink of water, found a jar on a sink and drank of its contents. It contained the deadly poison. The usual treatment was given, but without avail. Tibbitts died half an hour later and Edgcombe lingered two and a half hours.

Want Immigrants.
Amherst, N. S., Aug. 17.—The Maritime board of trade in session here yesterday adopted a resolution urging the Dominion government to encourage emigration to Maritime provinces. It was claimed that the up-building of Western Canada had entailed a tremendous drain on the population and the resources of Maritime Canada and it was time there was some recompense.

Bakers Meet.
London, Ont., Aug. 17.—Master bakers yesterday elected officers for the new term. Mark Breden, Toronto, is president. In an address the new president said he hoped to see the day when bakers could sell their bread without a howl from the public. The day of the small shop, he said, was passed.

Strike Ended.
Toronto, Ont., Aug. 17.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning an agreement was reached between fifty independent employing contractors and striking carpenters which practically ends the strike inaugurated a week ago. The terms of agreement are: Eight hours a day, thirty-three cents

an hour; agreement to expire May 1st, 1908.

Drowning Accident.
Chatham, Ont., Aug. 17.—While out bathing yesterday at Erieau, Chatham's summer resort, Margaret Lapp, 22 years of age, a school teacher of this city, and Duncan Ferguson, 18 years of age, son of a prominent farmer of Chatham township, were drowned.

Committed Suicide.
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 17.—Clifford Campbell, C. N. R. news agent, suicided by drinking carbolic acid on Main street.

Hotel Burned.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 16.—The Acadia hotel, one of the most popular summer resorts on the island, containing sixty guests, mostly Americans, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The occupants escaped.

Killed by Lightning.
Carberry, Aug. 17.—William Desautel, a young farmer, while feeding his horses was instantly killed by lightning to-day.

Shooting Case.
Brandon, Man., Aug. 17.—One arrest was made last night in connection with the shooting of a Galloway in the boarding car at Kenora.

SENATION FAILED.
Defendant in Stockpile Murder Trial Did Not Prove Interesting.

Los Angeles, Aug. 17.—The expected sensation in the Stockpile murder trial failed to materialize to-day when the defendant took the witness stand in her own behalf, and after 20 minutes of questioning, in which she simply denied her guilt of murder, retired without adding anything of interest in the way of evidence.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.
The Position in Poland Continues to Be Grave—Moscow Prisoners Rise.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—To-day's dispatches from Poland are hardly less grave than those of last night. At Lodz, after the police station had been blown up and burned, Cossacks and other troops fired into the crowds and more or less street fighting followed. The casualties are not given. The revolutionists used bombs against the police at Warsaw, to-day.

Prisoners Rebel.
Moscow, Aug. 16.—An outbreak occurred to-day in the central prison among the political offenders confined there, owing to the inhumane conditions. The wardens of the prison being unable to cope with the disturbance, were forced to call in half a company of the Petrova regiment, who subdued the outbreak by a volley which killed two men and wounded ten prisoners.

CUSTOMS STATIONS.
Wanted in Northern Manchuria By the Powers.

London, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Tokyo to the Daily Telegraph states that Great Britain, the United States and Japan have intimated to China the necessity of establishing customs stations in northern Manchuria.

TOURING, TOO FAST.
Chauncey Depew's Automobile Stopped For Alleged Speeding.

White Plains, N. C., Aug. 16.—Deputy Sheriff Townsend, in the town of Scarville, to-day held up a touring car for speeding at the rate of 35 miles an hour, in which were Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and a woman said to be a relative of the senator. The chauffeur denied any excess of the limit. He gave \$25 cash bond for the chauffeur to appear Friday.

WATER PROPOSALS UNDER DISCUSSION

BY BUSINESS MEN AT
MEETING YESTERDAY

Series of Questions Answered by Commissioner Kaymur Upon Schemes Before the Ratepayers.

Prominent ratepayers, some fifteen or sixteen all told, gathered at the city hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the water problem with His Worship Mayor Morley, the chairman of the water committee, Ald. Stewart, the water commissioner, J. R. Ker, and the foreman of the local system, Thomas Preece. They wanted to obtain a clear idea of the two propositions being submitted in the form of petitions for support and had come to the fountain heads for the information desired. Among those in attendance were the following: Dr. R. Ker, J. H. Lawson, J. Nelson, C. Powell, J. H. Todd, Ald. Hall, J. Norris, C. E. Redfern, R. E. Gosnell, C. A. Holland, Mr. Justice Martin, J. Levy, Ald. Stewart, Commissioner Kaymur, and Thomas Preece.

In introducing the proceedings Mr. Ker acknowledged the responsibility of calling those present together. He had done so in order that all might consult their representatives upon the two schemes for the improvement of the water works being put before the ratepayers in the form of petitions. All agreed that the quantity and quality of the water now supplied was not all that could be desired. It was of the lack of the life-sustaining liquid that he wished to speak, however. During the past few months there had been a distinct scarcity and much inconvenience had been caused as a result. The sooner, therefore, some action was taken the better. He was sure that few had a perfectly clear idea of the relative value of the two proposals. With a view of dissipating all vagueness he begged leave to submit a series of questions to the water commissioner. Mr. Ker believed that the water ground pretty thoroughly and hoped that the official mentioned would endeavor to fully satisfy the curiosity of those whose ignorance had prompted the queries outlined.

Mr. Kaymur, in reply, stated that some of the questions were pointed but he would endeavor to make the situation plain to everyone. He then took the interrogations and reading them gave the answers briefly as follows:

No. 1. An expression of opinion from the water commissioner as to the relative value of the two systems proposed.

Mr. Preece—If it is intended to remain at Elk lake permanently the 30-inch main will be the best. If it is intended only as a temporary arrangement I will favor the pumping system.

No. 2. Give the annual estimate of maintenance including cost of the pumping system as proposed at the lake, compared with enlarged pipe.

Mr. Kaymur—The cost will figure out about the same for as long as the pump is in operation. But interest and sinking fund will have to be provided for 20 years, whereas the pump is only intended to be used for two or three years.

No. 3. What length of 30-inch main is proposed?

Mr. Kaymur—About five miles of wood pipe.

No. 4. What will be the extra storage capacity in the entire system?

Mr. Kaymur—The 30-inch main will hold about six times as much.

No. 5. Can the grade be improved in relaying a new main?

Mr. Kaymur—Yes, in several places.

No. 6. Will the old cast iron main removed be of use in a new distributing system?

Mr. Kaymur—If the main system is adopted it will be taken up and used, but if the pump system is decided on, it will be used in its present position.

No. 7. Will the high level tank proposed do away with the present pumping station?

Mr. Kaymur—No; it will be necessary to pump to the tank, no matter what system is adopted.

No. 8. If sufficient water is found in Highland district, what is the estimated cost of storing same and connecting with the city system?

Mr. Kaymur—About \$50,000, including redistribution.

In amplifying his explanation of these points Mr. Kaymur stated that the saving in the pumping through the installation of the 30-inch main would pay the interest and the sinking fund over the cost of the undertaking. Of course if the corporation went some where else for water at the termination of two years or more there would still be the same street fighting followed. The estimate for about fifty years. It would amount to approximately \$13,000. But in return there would always be a small river of water flowing from Elk lake into the heart of the city by means of gravitation, something which might save the community in case of a large fire.

MRS. O. D. ROBINSON.
Every Woman in America Is Interested in This Woman's Experience.

**HER HEALTH DESTROYED
BY PELVIC CATARRH.**

"Peruna has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me."—Mrs. O. D. Robinson.

Mrs. O. D. Robinson, 48 St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"I have taken Peruna and it did me more good than all my two years' treatment by special physicians."

"I can really say that I feel like another person. No more swollen feet and limbs. No more bloating of the abdomen. No more shortness of breath. No more stiff and sore joints. You have no idea what your treatment has done for me. It has prolonged my life and made a new woman of me."

"O, such a blessing I have received through your kindness, Doctor, and the assistance of the medicine which you so kindly prescribed."

"I am able to work since I began your treatment, but before I was not able to help myself, much less do any work. All praise is due to Dr. Hartman and his treatment."

He wanted to know whether it was caused by the lack of rain.

The Commissioner—"The water's all right when it leaves the lake. I think it becomes contaminated while circulating in the small distribution pipes which have been down for so long that they are bound to be more or less crusted."

Questioned further, he explained that it was not proposed to use all the water that could be supplied by a 30-inch main. If such a thing were done Elk lake would be unable, of course, to stand the drain. But that was an absurdity.

To Mr. Gosnell it was explained that the capacity of the 30-inch main would be about 4,000,000 gallons a day. The amount available at Elk lake was 2,000,000 or thereabouts. But it was not intended to use all that the main could serve. Such a thing would be impossible with the present population.

Mr. "Hand"—Then if we increased the facilities the lake might become exhausted?

The Commissioner—"This is only intended as a makeshift. It will tide us over two years or more until we find out whether there is anything in the Highland district or what we are going to do. But the larger main will give the city a large supply in the event of emergency."

In reference to the eighth question of the series the commissioner said he could not see why the Highland proposition shouldn't be successful. It was the Goldstream system over again only on a slightly smaller scale.

Mr. Gosnell—"Have you considered the possibility of becoming entangled with the Esquimalt Waterworks Company over the question of the rights to that watershed?"

A reply in the affirmative was given by the water commissioner. The Goldstream people had the right to Deadman's river and all its tributaries, but the city did not contemplate interfering.

The two propositions were discussed as much as possible. It was intended this winter to take the rain-fall in the Highlands in order to ascertain just how much water was available there. An estimate had been made already by taking the figures of that at Goldstream, which was 75, and that at Beaver lake, which was 35, and giving the Highlands 50. In his opinion, however, the official record when taken would show little difference between the Highlands and Goldstream.

Upon request the commissioner went thoroughly into the Highland lake scheme. He gave the figures in his estimate of the cost of the scheme.

He totaled, as already stated, \$40,000. But this, he explained, was rough figuring. In all probability the total expenditure would be more than that mentioned.

Undoubtedly the Goldstream proposition was the ideal one from the standpoint of the city, once obtained. It would give plenty of water for domestic uses, there would be no trouble about pressure, and there would be power available for any other undertakings that might be contemplated. But its price put it out of the question.

When everything was put in working order it would cost the city \$2,000,000. The Esquimalt Water Works Company had offered to sell the corporation water. To purchase would cost \$25,000 annually, and the city would have to install the pipes and make all the connections. The amount mentioned was the cost of the water.

Thus it could be seen that it would be the height of absurdity to have the city buy water from the Esquimalt company. Mr. Redfern expressed the opinion, in most emphatic terms, that the city must own its water system, unconditionally. To this there was a hearty response.

The commissioner thought the wooden main would be satisfactory. There would only be a 100-foot head upon the flow, and the friction would be comparatively light. The distribution sys-

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GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES,
Laced and Buttoned, sizes 11 to 2, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

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SUIT CASES—in imitation alligator, grain leather, split leather and solid leather, \$2.25 to \$5.50.

After some more discussion the meeting adjourned.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED.

As Result of Assault Upon a Man in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Michael C. Laporte, a saloonkeeper, John Leibin, 39, ice peddler, and John Fink, a barber, all of Buffalo, have been arrested and charged with manslaughter. They are charged with having caused the death of George S. Desmond of Summerville, Mass. Desmond was a passenger on the Buffalo and Toronto express a few days ago. Desmond and his wife, the police say, were robbed. A bracelet belonging to Mrs. Desmond was found in Fink's possession.

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WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Issued by the Victoria
Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Aug. 18, 1906. The barometer is abnormally high over Northern Victoria, the present fine weather is likely to continue for some days. Light rain is reported in Carleton and Northern Alberta, elsewhere the weather is fine across the Dominion to the Great Lakes.

Forecasts.

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day, Sunday and Monday.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm to-day, Sunday and Monday.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 46; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, clear.
New Westminster—Barometer, 30.01; temperature, 50; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.
Nanaimo—Wind, 20 miles N. W.; weather, clear.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 45; minimum, 46; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Barkerville—Barometer, 30.15; temperature, 34; minimum, 32; wind, calm; rain, 40; weather, clear.
San Francisco—Barometer, 30.75; temperature, 52; minimum, 52; wind, 10 miles S. W.; weather, clear.
Port Simpson—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 37; minimum, 18; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.
Edmonton—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 44; minimum, 42; wind, 1 mile N. W.; rain, 12; weather, fair.

INDIANS IN LONDON.

Impressions Received By the British
Colonial Aborigines in the
Metropolis.

Among the crowd of passengers who arrived the other day in the express from Liverpool to Euston, four chamois-colored individuals, attired in bright red, green and yellow shawls, deer-skins and feathers, arrested everybody's attention, says the London News. They were the Red Indian chiefs, Joe Caplano, of the Squamish tribe, from Vancouver, Chief Tappan, of the Cowichan tribe, Chief Basil, of the Bonaparte tribe, and Simon Piro, another leading member of the Indian colony in British Columbia.

The party had travelled thousands of miles, in the big canoe, with a chimney, to lay personally before King Edward the "Great White Father," a protest against the encroachments of the white men on their fishing and hunting preserves. On these they depend almost exclusively for their living, and they could obtain no redress from the local authorities, they decided to cross the sea and seek justice from the Great British Chief himself.

Chief Joe, of the Squamish tribe, will present to his Majesty a petition which sounds in parts like extracts from "Hawtrey." This is for instance, how the place whence our strange guests come is described: "Our home is beyond the great Atlantic ocean, beyond the great inland seas of Canada, beyond the vast wheat-growing prairies of Manitoba, beyond the majestic Rocky Mountains, away on shores of the Pacific ocean." And Chief Joe's conversation is characterized by expressions as hyperbolic as his written language.

A Daily News representative who went sightseeing with him and his friends through the town was treated to the following confidences: "Me very good man," said Chief Joe. "My friends also very good men. We smoke very little, and we don't like liquor at all. That is why we have been chosen to come and see the great King. We have other chiefs, but they are very bad. They drink whiskey too much, too much, just like you here. Everybody in London struck the chief of the Redskins as either too big or too small, too good or too bad. Passing under the Ludgate Hill bridge while a train was crossing overhead he exclaimed: "What! allway on top! railway underground! railway in the street! railway everywhere! No, that's too grand, too wonderful! When I go back home and tell this to my wife, to my children, and all my friends, they won't believe it. They'll laugh at me. It is really too wonderful!"

The building in the city he also found too high and the atmosphere too hot. The apples and plums, in the fruiterers' shops were, on the other hand, too small—"very much poor stuff," he called them. There were also too many people in the streets, especially ladies, and he ungraciously added he preferred looking at other things.

On entering Hyde Park, however, our Redskin found himself once more among more congenial surroundings. Standing in the centre of the park, midway between Marble Arch and Piccadilly, he drew a deep breath, and, with his hand on his forehead, he exclaimed: "What a fine hunting ground!"

Looking For Comfort!

There's a bush of it in every box of Foot Lin. Never let your feet trouble you. Foot Lin is the only remedy for 25 cents. It simply puts your feet into a healthy condition—so that they feel natural either in or out of your shoes. It has made thousands joyful.

Henry S. Pritchett, president of the trustees of the Carnegie foundation, is the first to be congratulated by college graduates for the selections made of teachers who are to receive the benefit of the pension fund provided by the steel trust.



Miss Connie Jay is in Vancouver for the tennis week, the guest of her hockey friend, Miss Crawford.

Mrs. A. G. Langley (nee Walken) of Vancouver is spending a couple of weeks in Seattle.

Miss Dorothy Beaulieu is back from a holiday spent at several points on the line of the E. & N. railway.

Dr. and Mrs. Stirling have moved from Belcher street and are now in their new house on Rockland avenue, next to Mr. Biegener's-Willson's place.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Johnson, of Vancouver, spent part of the week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Goward and daughter are back from a holiday spent at Mayne Island.

Mrs. Blacklock is back from a short stay at the Strathcona hotel and also at Duncan. She also visited Colonel and Mrs. Prior at their camp at Kokilah.

Mrs. W. E. Green has returned from a week's stay in Seattle. Her friend, Mrs. Lafferty, returned with her and is now her guest.

Next week will be a gala one in cricket circles, as there is to be a cricket carnival at the Jubilee hospital grounds and also at the Oak Bay grounds, where some of the matches will be played. On Friday night a "dinner dance" will be given at which the visiting cricketers will be the guests of honor. On account of the Assembly hall being at present utilized as a roller skating rink and as the skating has chipped the floor somewhat the dance may have to be held in the A. O. U. W. hall. I hear that the present lessees intend to lay a hardwood floor which will be suitable for either skating or dancing. It is to be hoped that the rumor is true and that the new floor will be as good as the old one was, but about the latter I am very doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsford are now in their new house on the Esquimalt road. The house is large and well arranged, and has a large and pretty swimming pool. The grounds run down to the water and contain a full sized croquet lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Goward are living for the summer in a cottage at Cordova Bay.

Miss Gertrude Mackay is holidaying with her sister, Mrs. Spalding, of South Pender Island.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Lammiman, who have been camping with Colonel and Mrs. Prior at Kokilah, are back in town again.

Mr. H. D. Twigg is back after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Magill at Shawnigan lake.

Miss Keefer is in Vancouver staying with Mrs. J. W. McFarland.

Miss Dolly Sehl, who has been staying with Mrs. Goulding-Wilson at Finerty's beach, is home again.

Miss Marguerite Little and Miss J. Irving are in camp at Kokilah with Colonel and Mrs. Prior.

Mrs. Mackenzie, of Victoria West, left this morning for Shawnigan lake, where she will stay at "Koenig's."

Mrs. Tilton, accompanied by Miss Ryan, left for Vancouver on Wednesday for a few days' stay.

The Misses Leeming, who expect to leave very shortly for England, are at present staying with the Misses Russell, James Bay. Since the breaking up of the household Mr. David Leeming and Mr. Jack Leeming are living at Mrs. Englehardt's on Birdseye walk.

Mrs. J. W. Ambury and her sister, Miss Innes Mason, returned on Wednesday from a trip to the mainland.

Amongst the recent arrivals in Victoria is Mr. W. G. Winterburn, who has for some years been living in China. So pleased is he with our climate that he has taken Mr. T. M. Henderson's house on Belcher street, and with his family is now living there.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Griffiths have given up their camp at Cordova Bay and are once more comfortably housed in town.

Mrs. Magill and her two daughters have recently arrived from Ireland and are now staying with Mr. C. K. Magill in his new house at Shawnigan lake.

Mr. Forest Angus and the Misses Angus are staying at the Strathcona hotel.

Miss Violet Powell and Miss Mina Stewart are in Vancouver for the week; they are staying with Mrs. Fordham.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury and family have returned from a holiday spent at Shawnigan lake.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Barnard are now staying at their summer place at Tod Inlet in Saanich. Mrs. Barnard has quite recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, who are staying with them.

The Misses Tilton are in Vancouver, the guests of Miss Morris. Several other Victorians are also over there taking part in the tennis tournament, among them being Miss V. Pooley, the Misses Pitts, Miss E. Ryan, Mr. B. P. Schwengers, Mr. Douglas Hunter.

Miss E. Maitland-Douglass, of Cowichan, is staying in town while her father is in the hospital.

Miss Sadie Brady and Dr. Parker were married at Vancouver on the 12th instant.

Rev. Dr. Leigh, of the First Baptist church, Vancouver, with his wife and family have been here several weeks enjoying a change of scene. They have been residing on Toronto street. Dr. Leigh paid a visit to the Sechart whaling station recently, and was an interested passenger on the Orion when several whales were captured.

Mrs. C. Hutchinson returned this week from a holiday spent with Mrs. E. Dickinson, of John street, at her camp at Albert Head. Mrs. Hutchinson greatly enjoyed the salubrious sea breezes at this popular camping resort.

Miss Violet Powell spent the past week in Vancouver the guest of her sister Mrs. Fordham. Miss Powell was one of Victoria's representatives at the tennis tournament, and was successful in winning several conquests.

Mr. T. Woods and family are again this year encamped at their happy camping ground at Albert Head. Mr. Woods makes daily trips to and fro in his naphtha launch.

On Thursday Mrs. Loewen and Mrs. Sinclair Gore returned from Cowichan Bay, where they spent a most enjoyable holiday.

On Wednesday previous to Mr. John Spencer's departure for England, his brother, Mr. David Spencer, with Mrs. Spencer and family as well as a few friends, gave him a delightful tally-ho ride. The route chosen was Cordova Bay, where Mr. and Mrs. Chris Spencer and family are at present residing in their summer cottage there, and needless to say that the large party thoroughly enjoyed the delightful outing, the drive home in the evening being especially captivating.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland MacIntosh are at Shawnigan lake enjoying a pleasant holiday, guests at the Strathcona.

Mrs. Ruffinhurst, Esquimalt road, was hostess on Tuesday at a charming tea, when she entertained a large number of her lady friends.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell and family returned during this week from Duncan, where they have spent an enjoyable holiday of more than a month's duration. They occupied a comfortable cottage quite near the Cowichan river.

Mrs. Langworthy, who has been residing here with her mother, Mrs. (Dr.) Powell, at Oakdene, for some time, left this week accompanied by her little son and maid for England, where she expects to meet Mr. Langworthy.

The engagement of Mr. House, lately an employee of the B. C. Marine Railway Co., where he was draftsman to Miss Winifred Jordan, of this city, has been announced. Miss Jordan is a niece of Capt. J. G. and Wm. Cox, of this city.

Miss Nora Coombs, Miss Margaret Little, Miss Bryden and Miss Gladys Green are at Kokilah with Colonel and Mrs. Prior at their tent.

Mr. K. C. B. Forth, of Greenwood, is amongst the guests who are enjoying the attractions of Shawnigan lake at the Strathcona hotel.

Mrs. R. E. Brett, Carberry Gardens, entertained a number of ladies informally at the tea hour on Wednesday in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Helsterman.

The Misses Lawson, Fernwood road, were amongst those under canvas at Albert Head during the past few weeks.

Mrs. Luzo and her daughter, Miss Luzo, of England, as well as her son, Mr. Luzo, a mining man from the upper country, are guests at the Dallas. Mr. Luzo has spent a holiday in Victoria at the Dallas for several seasons, and never tires of this delightful place.

Mrs. John Kane, of Portland, Oregon, is visiting her nephew, Mr. A. G. Mackintosh, of this city. She is charmed with Victoria's many scenic charms, and will stay here for another month.

Mrs. Kane is the wife of Mr. John Kane, president of the St. John's Lutheran colony, Oregon, one of Portland's pioneers.

Mrs. H. S. May and Miss Irene May, of Huntsville, Ontario, are the guests of Mrs. Litchfield, of Frederick street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulea, of Spokane, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brown, of Cadboro Bay road. They return to Spokane to-morrow evening.

Miss Williams, who has been nursing in San Francisco, is visiting her brother and sister in Linden avenue.

On Thursday Mr. Steve White's large tally-ho was packed to its utmost limit to carry a merry party who were given a delightful drive around Oak Bay and afterwards entertained at a sumptuous tea at a home on Oak Bay Avenue. Mr. Sabine was the host and

the daughters of Rebecca his guests on this occasion. A photograph of the ladies was taken on the lawn by Mr. Billingsley, who was also one of the party.

Mrs. Goddard, of this city, accompanied by her daughters, the Misses Goddard, are amongst those holidaying at Shawnigan lake, guests at the Strathcona hotel there.

Mrs. Fleet Robertson entertained at a small tea on Tuesday. The guest of honor was Miss Drummond, of Winnipeg. She is now visiting friends here.

Miss Duff, who is in charge of the millinery work rooms at Spencer's, left last week for Vancouver, where she expects to remain with friends for several weeks.

Mrs. and the Misses Gordon, of Vancouver, who have been enjoying several very pleasant weeks here, where they have many friends, left for home today. While here they made the Dallas their headquarters.

Mrs. Ross, another Vancouver lady, who with her family of five children has been staying here for some time, left for home this week, she having crossed on Thursday's boat. Mrs. Ross is a sister of Mrs. Crow-Baker of this city.

Miss Wark, of Victoria, is resting at the Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan lake.

Mrs. (Major) Phillips entertained on Thursday at a charming tea. It was given in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Proctor, who is at present her guest, and was held at her home, Carberry Gardens. Several young ladies, some of whom were the following, assisted Mrs. Phillips in dispensing dainty light refreshments to all present: Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss Tatlow, Miss L. Drake, Miss Angus, Miss Ethel Brown and others.

The decorations, which were sweetly effective throughout, were carried out in harmonious shades of sweet peas, interspersed with gypsophila, the tea tables being especially fragrant and beautiful with these flowers.

Some of the guests were: Mrs. Dunsford, Mrs. Audain, Mrs. P. E. A. Irving, Mrs. Gallely, the Misses Gallely, Mrs. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Mrs. Flumpeffelt, Miss Flumpeffelt, Miss Norma Flumpeffelt, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Langworthy, Miss V. Powell, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Hugo Beaven, Mrs. James Raymer, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Harry Barnard, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Miss Violet Pooley, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. F. S. Gore, Miss Arbuckle, Mrs. R. G. Tatlow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. Richard Janion, Mrs. John Irving, Miss Irving, Miss Dunsford, Mrs. Keefer, Miss Keefer, Mrs. Fred Pemberton, Miss Dupont, Miss Amy Dupont, Miss Nellie Dupont, Mrs. Pemberton, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Joe Pemberton, Mrs. (Capt.) Langley, Mrs. Frank Barnard, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Herman Robinson, Mrs. L. Loewen, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. More, Mrs. Butchart, Miss Butchart, Miss Nellie Butchart, Mrs. Todd, Miss Nellie Todd, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mrs. Chas. Nash, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. A. J. Hollyer and many others.

Mrs. W. R. Bald, of this city is amongst those who are enjoying the Lake Side delights at Shawnigan.

Mrs. (Chief) Watson left on Thursday for Vancouver, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bowser, there for a week or two.

Mrs. Blacklock, of Vancouver, passed through Victoria recently en route to Shawnigan, where she is a guest at the Strathcona hotel at present.

Mr. Macintosh, manager at the Old Men's Home, and wife spent a week at Shawnigan recently. They were guests at the Shawnigan lake hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lombard and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chambers left on Thursday morning for Seattle in the latter's fine pleasure launch. They expect to be gone a week or two and as well as Seattle will visit other places of interest.

Miss Lena Workman, of Spencer's Arcade is at present enjoying an extended holiday with friends in Spokane.

A pretty home wedding was celebrated at Innerdalebank, Garbally Road, the home of the bride, on Wednesday, when Mr. Charles R. Graham, son of Dr. William Graham, of Discovery Street, was united in marriage to Miss Jean Luscombe, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Luscombe, of this city.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. Carson, pastor of the Congregational church. The bride was gown in a pretty green cloth going-away suit, handsomely trimmed, with hat to match. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and ferns. Her youngest sister, Miss Grace Luscombe acted the part of bridesmaid. She wore a pretty gown of green and white cloth and had a bouquet of pink and white carnations with trailing ferns. Mr. Thomas G. Luscombe supported the groom. A tempting wedding breakfast was served at the conclusion of the ceremony at which only immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. This was owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family.

The table and house throughout was beautifully decorated for the occasion with fragrant bloom, pink and white sweet peas being largely used.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham left the same afternoon for Ladysmith, where Mr. Graham is an engineer, and where they will in future reside.

The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch and chain. Many other handsome wedding gifts were received by them.

The engagement of Miss Nellie Joulie, second daughter of the Vancouver High School teaching staff, has been announced.

Mrs. J. J. Banfield and family were here for a short time during the past week. They were en route to Shawnigan lake, where they are now enjoying a holiday comfortably ensconced at the Strathcona hotel.

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Grand Valley, Ont., Dec. 28.

Dear Sirs:—The size "MELLOTTE" Cream Separator has given me entire satisfaction. I have been using it for one year and it runs easier and works better than I first got it. I had a trial of the "Alpha de Laval" for two months, but consider the MELOTTE much superior in every way.
Samuel Stevenson.

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C. W. D. CLIFFORD—RETURNS.

Member For Skeena Arrives in Victoria After Long Visit to His Constituency.

C. W. D. Clifford, M. P. P., returned yesterday from a business visit to the Skeena river basin, on part of which he was accompanied by the Premier.

He reports that the coal lands belonging to the Grand Trunk Pacific, in the Teliga river basin, adjoining Bulkley valley on the west are being developed and showing up very well. The copper deposits on Gold creek have been bonded by American capitalists for \$60,000.

The new sawmill on the Bulkley will be ready for operation in about a month.

THE NEW GRAND

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General Admission, 15c. Entire Lower Floor and First Six Rows of Balcony, 25c. Box Seats, 35c.

Week 12th August.

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THE GARNERALS.

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NEW MOVING PICTURES.

PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

MILES CANON AND LEWIS RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewis River Tramway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 345 Government street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1906, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

H. G. LAWSON.

Filed at Victoria this 15th day of August, 1906.

ARTHUR CANON AND LEWIS RIVER TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canon and Lewis River Tramway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 345 Government street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, on Thursday, the 4th day of September, 1906, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

H. G. LAWSON.

Filed at Victoria this 15th day of August, 1906.

THE DAILY TIMES

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THE SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

Pleasant indeed it is to note the interest an esteemed contemporary of wavering moods is beginning to take in the welfare of the great "middle class" in Canada, the community which is unorganized and is practically at the mercy of the manufacturers on the one hand and of trade unionists on the other.

The manufacturer, we presume, may, for the purposes of the Colonist, be considered the "upper class" in this country which theoretically ought to be without any classes at all. The manufacturers are not only highly organized for the regulation of prices and for such other purposes as procuring labor; they are protected to a considerable extent against competition from outside sources, and they are constantly clamoring for more protection. While admitting that under the present condition of the country they are prospering in business, they claim to be subject to severe misgivings about what might happen to them in case a depression should develop in the world at large, and the manufacturers of other countries should be tempted to "dump" their surplus of products upon Canadian consumers. Now the political party which the Colonist supports has since the year 1878 or thereabouts claimed to be the special friend of the Canadian "upper classes," that is to say, of the manufacturers. The conservative party has consistently maintained that if the manufacturers received "adequate protection" the prosperity of the country would be assured. Are we to understand that the organ of the party in this city has doubts about the soundness of that proposition—that in formulating a tariff the interests of the great "middle class," the class which is unorganized and in the nature of things is incapable of being organized, should be taken into consideration? If that is the position of our contemporary, we fear it is in danger of incurring the wrath of the great organized army of protectionists. But its position is sound. Our contemporary for once, perchance by accident, occupies firm ground. It is maintaining the principles brought into active force by the present government, and we think we are justified in congratulating it on giving utterance, whether by accident or owing to the special circumstances in which it now finds itself, to a "fundamental truth" in industrial or political economy.

But we note that it is not the adamant organization of the manufacturers of Canada that is giving our contemporary the greatest concern. It maintains that the middle or consuming class is in danger of being ground between the upper and nether millstones of organized manufacturers on the one hand and organized labor on the other. The peculiar feature of its travail is that it does not propose any remedy to relieve the consumers from the exactions of the manufacturers. It would bring organized labor to its knees by the admission of an inferior class of labor—by preference Chinese coolies—into the country, under certain restrictions of course as to the kind of duties the said coolies should be permitted to perform. It might be said that this is a "fundamental truth" in industrial or political economy.

British Columbia has had some experience with Chinese labor. We have passed through periods in which Chinese immigrants were admitted without any restrictions at all. We have experimented with measures of mod-

ified restriction. We have tried for a time the law of practically absolute exclusion, the law which is now in force. Under which of the experiments has the province made the greatest progress? Under which of them has the prosperity of the province been the greatest? We claim there is nothing in the experiences of the past to justify a reversion to the discarded order—that it would be a serious mistake to turn back. Our neighbors on the other side of the line, where the conditions are practically identical with the conditions in British Columbia, have not discovered that the progress of their country is retarded by the absolute exclusion of the Chinese. There is no agitation in the state of Washington, Oregon or California for the removal of the embargo on coolie immigration. The shortage of labor is not a matter peculiar to this particular portion of the Dominion. All Canada is suffering to some extent because the supply of workers is not equal to the demand. The natural law of supply and demand, a law which is always in operation, will bring about an equilibrium in the natural course of events. And in the meantime we can console ourselves with the reflection that but for the wonderful prosperity of the country we should have no such problem on our hands.

THE WATER QUESTION.

We cannot say that recent discussions of the water question have tended greatly to enlighten the minds of the people of Victoria on the merits of the respective schemes advocated by the Mayor and the majority of the aldermen. But there are certain facts which appear to be more or less clear.

Under the present financial circumstances of the corporation the acquisition of the Goldstream property at the figure asked by the private company is out of the question. The purchase of the water of Goldstream after it has passed through the pipes of the tramway company, at the price of six hundred thousand dollars, cannot be considered either, because to a certain extent it would involve dependence upon the future schemes and operations of the Esquimalt Water Works Company. We cannot consent to the control, even the nominal control, of our water supply by any private corporation. There is not the slightest probability of the ratepayers of the city consenting to the purchase of water in any quantity, large or small, from the Esquimalt Water Works Company. The storage capacity of Elk lake is not sufficient to warrant the expenditure of any large sum in permanent improvements there, except under the presumption that no other source of supply is available and that no other source of supply be available consumers would consent to a considerable reduction in the supply to which they have been accustomed.

Therefore, all the circumstances taken into consideration, we must take such measures as are necessary to temporarily increase the supply of water from Elk lake, trusting that the investigations to be made this winter will establish the soundness of the Highland District proposition and justify the adoption of that scheme for a source of water supply. There does not appear to be any doubt that an ample supply of water, with a sufficient head for all practical purposes, can be procured at Millstream.

There is now but one confusing feature in the situation, and it is unfortunate that the confusion should arise at a time when there is a possibility of such a conflict endangering the passage of a by-law involving temporary measures of relief. The majority of the aldermen are committed to one scheme, the Mayor and a minority have committed themselves to another. Which of the two propositions is the more deserving of support it is difficult to determine in the light of the great conflict of expert opinion. If it were not for the pump attachment annexed to the water committee's report, in regard to the practicability of which some competent authorities have expressed doubts, we should unhesitatingly recommend the ratepayers to adopt its recommendations. Even with that doubtful feature attached, and keeping in mind the urgent necessity for action, we think it ought to receive the endorsement of the public.

The Chinese Exclusion Act was adopted in response to a popular demand. The agitation against Mongolians may have originated with labor unions, but the popular idea behind it, and which made its adoption imperative, was the idea of peopling the province with a white race. In a measure the desired result is in process of achievement. It may be admitted that the policy has occasioned a temporary inconvenience in certain lines of industry. That was anticipated. But the anticipation was not considered a sufficient reason for hesitation in view of the important ends to be accomplished. There is no denying the fact of the general prosperity of British Columbia at the present time. The question to be determined is, would the present state of prosperity be increased and the future prospects of the province be improved by a reversion to the conditions upon which we have turned our backs? We do not believe they would be, and we have no hesitation in committing ourselves irrevocably to the principle of Chinese exclusion and the conservation of British Columbia for a white race.

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What Other People Think

WATER WORKS.

To the Editor:—There is an old saying about a house divided against itself, and there appears to be a lamentable want of unanimity among the city fathers; indeed, from the reports there appears to be as many diverse opinions as there are aldermen.

The majority of the council still believe in the \$5,000 pump doubling the capacity of the 12-inch main, though they do not give any reason for their faith.

It is to be presumed, since the clean water reservoir cannot supply the 1,000,000 gallons, which is twice the quantity Mr. Adams gives as the discharge of that main, that the water so pumped will be drawn directly from the lake and be unfiltered.

It is also probable that the thickness of the cast iron main was proportioned, as it should have been, to meet the pressure due to the static head. Now, if, as is proposed, we quadruple that pressure, we can only expect that the pipe will be on a continual burst.

Further, even should the pipe stand the increased pressure, since apparently the water is proposed to be drawn from below the level of the lake, as soon as the surface reaches that level the 16-inch main, which is more hereafter, will cease to discharge.

The other items are unobjectionable except perhaps as to the amounts, since it is hard to understand, first, why the council's distribution system should cost half as much again as the mayor's, and second, why the cost of cleaning, which Mr. Freese states has not been attended to in ten years, should have been neglected and be now sought to be charged to capital account.

The revenue derived from the waterworks last year was \$10,927.57, while the total expenditure was \$43,258.31. This service of cleaning is distinctly one for maintaining the works in good order, and as such should be charged to maintenance and paid for out of the waterworks revenue.

It is hard to believe, but I am assured by an authority which I cannot doubt, that the so-called 16-inch main consists of three sections, the first a 16-inch, the centre a 12-inch, and the third a 16-inch; the effect of which, of course, would be to practically reduce the discharge to that of a 12-inch. If this is the case, about the first thing to do should be to substitute 16-inch pipe for the 12-inch. On more than one occasion I have been consulted on a precisely similar point, so that the idea of inserting a small bore between two large bores and expecting to obtain the discharge due to the large one is not uncommon.

There have been a great many ill-considered and vague statements made as to the daily quantity of water to be obtained from Elk lake, but if Mr. Adams' figures are correct, the lake now has a maximum average daily supply, with a possible additional 400,000 gallons by raising the dams, etc., three and a half feet. These figures speak for themselves, and to obtain an increased temporary supply, we must lower the intake and decrease the pressure; then, in a short time, having steadily been drawing from our reservoir a much larger quantity than comes in, the surface level would be reduced to that of the intake, and we should still be dependent upon the 9,400,000

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"The Design and Craftsmanship of 'Bretby Ware' equals the unexceptionable. The Glazes are as fine as the Orientals."—The Artist.

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RECENT DECISION OF RAILWAY COMMISSION

Judgment Given Against C. P. R. for Levying Additional Tolls on Eastern American Goods.

The boards of trade of Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., with whom are associated the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, have secured judgment from the railway commission in their complaint against the C. P. R. They alleged that the company discriminated against coast points in competition for trade with the inland regions.

The board orders that the additional toll of 5 cents a hundredweight on all traffic which originates in the eastern states of the American Union, which is now added and charged on freight on Eastern Canada and destined to the same B. C. points shall cease.

It is also ordered that the carload weight shall be the minimum one prescribed in the Canadian freight classification; also that the same allowance shall be made for lumber used in safeguarding freight as in other parts of Canada.

The board has refused to approve local tariffs 1, 2 and 3 of the C. P. R., applying to branch lines in Manitoba. The company asked leave to charge as high as 4 cents a mile. The board considers that it should not approve a higher rate than 2½ cents, which is the C. N. R. rate.

The board proposes holding meetings at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg on its return from the West to hear representatives as to safeguarding express and with reference to telephone rates.

LOCAL NEWS.

—The catalogue of the Cowichan annual show, to be held at Duncan, has just been issued. There are many valuable prizes.

—W. H. Kitchen was fined \$10 a few days ago for selling fruit trees in Cowichan municipality without a license. He was defended by H. Dallas Hemcken, K. C.

—Two lady visitors from England caught a couple of salmon at Cowichan bay a couple of days ago. They weighed five and eight pounds, not the ladies, but the fish.

—Matada, the Japanese wrestler, started out from Vancouver on a special steamer this afternoon to challenge the winner of the Swanson-Ashman wrestling bout at Nanaimo to-night.

—A feature of the A. O. F. reunion at Nanaimo to-night is a baseball match between Victoria and the Coal City. The latter has its strongest team in the field, and will try to avenge last Sunday's defeat.

—Mrs. David Ford, wife of the postmaster at Duncan, was taken suddenly ill at Shawigan Lake a few days ago. She was taken home as soon as removal was safe, and is now pronounced to be on a fair way to recovery.

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DOES THE TYPE BECOME BLURED IN READING? IF SO YOU NEED GLASSES.
DO YOUR EYES BURN? IF SO YOU NEED GLASSES.
DO YOU SUFFER FROM FRONTAL HEADACHES? IF SO GLASSES WILL GIVE YOU RELIEF.

Ask yourself the above questions, and if any of these symptoms trouble you consult our expert optician and let him fit you with glasses that will relieve you.

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U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator

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Tennis Goods Lacrosse and Baseball Outfits

AT John Barnsley & Co's 115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

—The steamship City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco early this afternoon. The Unatilla, of the same line, will sail for the Golden Gate this evening.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. J. J. Cookley is taking place this afternoon, leaving the family residence, James street, at 4 p.m. Rev. W. Leslie Clay is the officiating clergyman.

—To-morrow at 2 p.m. will be held the funeral of the late J. W. Bolden, Jr., from the parlors of W. J. Hanna. Services will be conducted by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—Victoria has produced its lemon tree. It was grown by Mrs. John Kinsman at her residence, and the fruit proved most satisfactory. Lemonade was the final resting place of the juice, and was pronounced delicious by those who tasted it.

—A good sized crowd attended the W. C. T. U. excursion by the City of Nanaimo, the Victoria Mandolin Club, Sidney Talbot director, was on board and arrangements had been made for plentiful refreshments. It is expected the steamer will return about 3 p.m.

—The excursion up the Stikine river arranged by the Hudson's Bay Company for a hunting party of wealthy easterners, is due to leave Wrangell on Monday. A number of the party left by the Princess Beatrice last night. The balance will reach Wrangell by a steamer leaving Seattle to-day.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Bennock took place this afternoon from the family residence, Frederick street, at 3 o'clock, and at Christ Church cathedral at 2.30. Bishop Perrin officiated at the church, and guests were invited to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased lady.

—Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the running of the first electric railroad in the world. It was at Lichtenheld, near Berlin, and built by Werner von Siemens. Herr Beyer, who then united the functions of conductor and motorman, attended the celebration. He is now inspector of the enlarged system.

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BIG TOURNAMENT STARTS MONDAY

CRICKETERS FROM THE
MAINLAND AND SOUND

Interesting Exhibition of English Natural
Game Assured - Trap Shooting at
Langford Plains.

There will be no disappointment
when the big tournament opens on
Monday morning. Portland is bring-
ing 18 men along, Nelson 14, Vancouver
18, New Westminster more than a full
eleven, and Seattle and Tacoma (com-
bined) will have a very strong aggre-
gation.

The following players will represent
the Portland City during the week:
Messrs. Bannister, A. Collins, W. Fer-
rie, C. Hilton, F. Hepburn, C. Nelson,
Dunlop, G. Rigby, B. Rhodes, H.
Rhodes, F. W. Sterling, Snee, Salt, Sig-
clair, G. Walton, Winears, Winn and
Warr.

Not to be late, Vancouver has al-
ready chosen its eleven to play the first
match with the Burrards, commencing
at 10.30, on the Jubilee hospital grounds.
It consists of a picked eleven from the
above: Messrs. A. Collins, C. Hilton, C.
Nelson, J. Rieby, B. Rhodes, H. Rhodes,
Snee, Sinclair, Winears, Warr, Winn,
Reserves: Messrs. Salt and Bannis-
ter.

Nelson gave a good send-off to its
team, fourteen strong, that left last
night from the Kootenay city. The
Nelson club made an earnest effort to
secure a team composed of all-Koot-
enay, but were unable to induce out-
siders to make the trip. Accordingly
there will only be members of the club
from the city by the lake in the aggre-
gation, but advises state that it is a
very strong one.

As previously stated, the matches on
Monday will consist of the following:
both commencing at 10.30: Match A.
Jubilee hospital grounds, Vancouver
vs. Seattle and Tacoma (combined);
Match B. Oak Bay park, Portland vs.
Nelson.

In the evening there will be the open
air concert at Gorge park, given by the
Arion club as a special compliment to
the visiting cricketers.

This afternoon Vancouver and New
Westminster are having a warming up
match at Brockton Point. Both teams
will come over on to-morrow's boat.

THE GUN.

CURTIS AND HARVEY CUP.

To-morrow will be a big day for local
trap shooters. Both the Capital and
Victoria Gun Clubs are interested in
the Curtis and Harvey competition.
The shoots are held alternately on the
grounds of the clubs concerned, and
to-morrow's is scheduled for the Vic-
toria Gun Club's traps at Langford
Plains. That club will be the hosts on
the occasion and are making every
effort to secure a successful day.

The competition is a difficult one. It
consists of 50 singles, 20 birds at un-
known angles, and 20 reverse traps,
unknown angles, use of both barrels.
On such an occasion Otto Weller would
do well to repeat his wonderful score
of last week, 51 birds without a miss.
The usual Saturday afternoon prac-
tice shoot is being held to-day at the
Willows traps in preparation for to-
morrow's big event.

LAWN TENNIS.

VANCOUVER TOURNAMENT.

Victoria players are showing up well at
the tournament now in progress on the
Denman street courts of the Vancouver
Lawn Tennis Club. Yesterday's games
were interesting locally, particularly in
view of the fact that in the mixed dou-
bles J. D. Hunter and Miss M. Pitts are
the ace to the fore, and in the open gen-
tlemen's singles Major Williams is playing
well. In the ladies' singles, open, Miss
V. Pooley, the present holder of the Vic-
toria cup, was, however, beaten with ease
by Miss Ryan. Following are the com-
plete results:

Ladies' singles, handicap-Miss Ford-
ham beat Miss J. D. Hunter, 6-2, 6-0.
Mixed doubles, handicap-F. G. Crick-
may and Miss King beat M. Griffin and
Miss Garland, 6-3, 6-2; F. G. Crickmay
and Miss King beat W. E. Burns and
Miss Macpherson, 7-5, 7-3.

Mixed doubles-J. D. Hunter and Miss
M. Pitts beat F. L. Beech and Miss V.
Pooley, 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' singles, handicap-Miss Hobson
beat Miss Bannister, 6-2, 6-2; Miss J. D.
Hunter beat Miss Schofield, 6-2, 6-2.

Mixed doubles, handicap-Major Wil-
liams and W. B. Forry beat Dr. Ross
and J. A. Meldrum, 6-4, 6-2.

Ladies' singles, open-Miss Ryan beat
Miss V. Pooley, 6-0, 6-0.

Mixed doubles, handicap-B. A. Rhodes
and W. B. Forry beat Dr. Ross and J.
A. Meldrum, 6-4, 6-2.

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Miss V. Pooley, 6-0, 6-0.

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Historic Nootka Revived.

BY EDWARD S. MEANY, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY UNIVERSITY OF
WASHINGTON.

Nootka Sound is about to be rejuve-
nated. After having abandoned it for
more than 100 years the white man is
again preparing to enter that once
famous harbor with the rush and noise
of wheels and business. The provincial
government of British Columbia has
granted timber licenses to lumber and
mining companies, and there is to be
erected at Friendly Cove a sawmill
with a capacity of 60,000 feet a day.

Vancouver Island is over 300 miles
long. Its western coast, exposed to the
ocean, is a veritable graveyard for
ships. One of the indentations bears
the significant name of "Wrack Bay."
Here and elsewhere along the shores
may be seen the shattered hulks of
many wrecked ships. While the eastern
or inside shore of the big island has
been peopled with thriving farm-
ers and dotted with prosperous towns,
the western coast has been almost com-
pletely abandoned to the Indians.

These have continued to quarry the
island and have pursued it in the same
manner as did their forefathers.

From this western shore, about mid-
way between the two ends of the is-
land, puts in an arm of the sea called
Nootka Sound. The origin and mean-
ing of that name have been in doubt.
The first white man to see the harbor
was the Spaniard, Juan Perez, who
came from San Lorenzo de Nuxta, a vil-
lage of discovery. He named the place
San Lorenzo de Nuxta. Where he ob-
tained the "de Nuxta" remained a
mystery until Rev. Father A. J. Bran-
bant, a Belgian priest, who has been a
missionary among those people for
more than thirty years, began to study
the intricacies of the native language.
He says that "Nootka-eh" is a native
verb meaning "go around." It is now
supposed that this first ship paused in
the lee of an island, and when the
Spaniards followed the motions of the
friendly Indians, when they did "go
around," they saw the "little village in
what was later called Friendly Cove."
And, jumping to the conclusion that
"Nootka-eh" was the name of that vil-
lage, they adopted it as the name of
the harbor. As Nootka it has been
known from that day to this.

The name by which those Indians
themselves know their village is
"Mowitch-at," meaning "people of the
deer." The reason is clear to one who
visits their home. The forest literally
abounds in deer. That one village ships
out thousands of deer skins every year.
That word "Mowitch" suggests another
interesting development. The Chinook
jargon is a sort of hodgepodge of
words, said to have been invented by
the Hudson Bay Company, and still
used by the natives among the differ-
ent tribes and in talking to the
whites. The range of this jargon is
from Northern California to Mount St.
Elias in Alaska and from the Rocky
Mountains to the Pacific. It is not
possible to trace the origin of all the
words in the jargon, but "Mowitch"
means "deer," and it is shown that
this came from the Nootka language.
It is also found that many others came
from the same tongue, such as
"Klootchman," meaning woman; "tan-
ass," little; "cam-mass," fruit; "klat-
a-wah," go away; "ma-kook," sell;
"clan-how-yah," how do you do; "ale-
yah," sky or far away; "wik," no.

It is not difficult to see how this hap-
pened. Nootka was the first harbor
visited, and for many years was the
only one known on the whole northern
coast. The captains listed as many of
the native words as they could and
these fell into the hands of other dis-
coverers and fur traders, who repeated
them far and wide in an effort to talk
with other tribes, and, of course, help-
ed out with signs. Pointing to a deer
they would say "mowitch," and thus
many tribes learned what that word
meant to the white men. Vancouver
had one of those lists in 1792, for he
used it among the natives near the
present city of Seattle before he had im-
posed on Nootka. He says these
words did not understand the Nootka
words.

Although this harbor of Nootka has
been abandoned and all but unknown
to white men for more than a century,
it is historically the most interesting
harbor on the Pacific coast of America.
Troubles there between Spain and Eng-
land came very near to drawing the
United States into a war during the
first year of Washington's presidency,
and that war was averted largely
through his insistence on American
neutrality, which is now looked upon
as the real beginning of the Monroe
doctrine.

Being the first and best harbor
known, it was the natural port sought
by all the early explorers and fur
hunters. One of these was John Meares,
the English captain who sailed from
China in 1780 on a fur-hunting expedi-
tion. He bought from Chief Maquinna
for two old pistols a little piece of land,
about one acre, on which now stands
the Catholic mission. On this land
Meares built the Northwest America,
the first boat built by a white man
north of Mexico.

Seeing that the Americans had crossed
the Alleghenies, and were now
close neighbors to Louisiana, the
Spaniards in Mexico sent Estevano
Martinez north with instructions to
fortify Nootka, then supposed to be on
the mainland, and not far from the en-
trance to the expected waterway be-
tween the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Meares had sailed back to China, but
his captains returning in 1789 found
Martinez and his fort. A quarrel over
sovereignty resulted in the seizure of
the English captain and the ships
which were sent to Mexico. There the
Spaniards sought to undo the tangle
but Parliament assembled the greatest
war fleet known in history up to that
time and demanded reparation on a
large scale. In his memorial Meares
claimed over \$600,000 damages. Eng-
land's former colonies, however, refused
to pay. Spain claimed American help
because of her aid in the recent
American Revolution. Thus it looked
for a time as if we would have to fight
for one side or the other on account of
this trouble over Nootka.

But Spain yielded under the show of
force without resorting to hostilities,
and in October, 1790, signed the Nootka
convention. Each side was to send to

generic name for Americans. In a simi-
lar way arose the term for Englishmen
and foreigners, who are called "King
George men."

Students of botany and zoology are
familiar with the term of Nootka, with-
out knowing from where it came. Many
Western plants and animals, then new
to science, were reported by the explorers
from Nootka, and so we find such Latin-
ized names as *Nortia* and *Nutkana*
fastened to a large number of species.

As secretary of the Washington Uni-
versity State Historical Society, I have
had the pleasure of visiting this historic
spot, and camped on the beach where
Meares built his boat in 1780, and where
the ship Boston was burned in 1802. On
a rocky, cone-shaped point at the mouth
of the harbor I erected for the society a
monument to the memory of the place.
The meeting of Quadra and Vancouver at
that place in 1792. Most of the Indians
were away, but one old native
named Suter was greatly interested, and
helped with the work. I visited the lit-
tle fresh water pond back of the village.
This was the scene of Jewitt's regret-
ful captivity, and here he and
Thompson had to wash Chief Maquinna's
blankets stolen from the Boston.

The name Maquinna is highly honored
to this day by those people. His great-
grandson inherited the chieftainship and
the name. He died about five years ago,
body was buried and then the people
erected a gorgeous monument to his
memory. It is a huge thunder bird in
conflict with a whale. At the base are
squaws who shared in the great grief of
the tribe. This figure is emblematic of
the tradition that when it storms the
thunder bird is in battle with the whale.
At such times the Indians make a great
noise with drums to help the thunder
bird, for when the whale is allowed to
triumph the world will be destroyed in
flood. This monument faces the sea
from a point of rocks.

From the time of Jewitt's release in
1802 to the present time Nootka has sel-
dom been visited. This is the very close of
the month a sawmill town will arise, and
soon the name will begin to appear in the
statistics, and news of manufacturing
and commerce. Between this and the Atlantic
the white man has left but few spots in
which the Indian can live undisturbed
the life he knew and loved.

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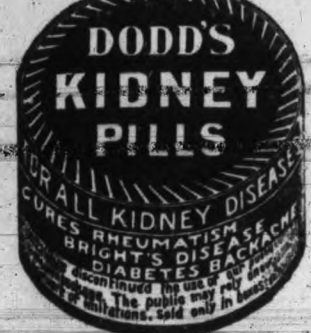
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OUR LONDON LETTER

London, August 18.

A muster of 600 members of Parliament from all the most important legislative assemblies of the world, is not an every day event and there has probably never assembled previously in any part of the world such a comprehensive representative gathering as the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which met at Westminster Palace this week. The object of the conference is to promote peace and goodwill among nations. A meeting of all the parliaments of the world on such a question can hardly fail to have an influence, though it may not immediately achieve that desirable consummation. The representatives on behalf of the representatives were on a large scale, dinners and receptions at which friendly intercourse between delegates from all over the world was not the least attraction. History has a habit of repeating itself and the days of "Dumble" immortalized by Dickens, seem to have altogether disappeared. At least so the unfortunate representatives of Poplar and district have been discovering. The administration of the poor law by the socialists of East London certainly calls loudly for reform. For some weeks now, a Local Government Board enquiry has been sifting evidence and looking into the mal-administration of the laws by the Poplar Board of Guardians, of which Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., is chairman. The revelations of those of the Chicago packing-houses for sensationalism. The workhouse under their kindly supervision was turned into something very like a beer house, where everyone lived like fighting cocks. The inmates participated to a limited extent in the luxuries of the less it was the limiting process which brought about the present disclosures together with the ratepayers' protests. Charges of bribery between guardians, union officials and contractors have been freely made, and even graver charges. It has also come to light that during the time of acute distress in that part of London, when the "unemployed" were marching the streets, able-bodied men were receiving relief and were known to throw up their work in order that they might benefit by the generosity of the Poplar Board of Guardians. The inquiry has now come to an end, but what the result is to be is not yet known. A new system of administering the poor law by a central body, elected ad hoc, is believed to be in contemplation by Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, and is evidently badly needed.

At an inspection of the school volunteers at Eton College a scathing attack was made by the Major-General on the slouching walk of the Eton boys and indignation reigns supreme in the latter's breast as the result. Certainly there is cause for fault-finding, for an average Eton boy's walk is comparable to nothing on earth unless it be that of a down-at-heel unemployed. But the slouch is not confined to Eton. It is a noticeable feature of all English public schools. The boys all shuffle along with head down, arched back and hands in pockets. The Major-General urged pressed for reform and urged the boys

to learn to walk "as if they had a sovereign in their pocket." Their present shambling gait, he said, was injurious to health as well as being ungraceful in the extreme. Medical men back up the Major-General and prophesy no end of dire diseases as the outcome. The origin of the "slouch" is difficult to get at, but it is believed to be a praiseworthy effort on the part of the public school boys to avoid being suspected of putting on "side." "Old salts" look with disgust on what they consider the "finicking" innovations of the Admiralty, and the preference shown by the younger men for a mild blend of tobacco which has been introduced experimentally, calls forth the full measure of their scorn. They regard it as a final sign of degeneration. They looked upon the introduction of jam as an addition to the menu a few years back as childish, but when the good old black, pungent ship's baccy is passed over for the brands smoked by the land-lubber their disgust knew no bounds. Judged by their standards, the modern sailor, who has lost his taste for ship's baccy, biscuit and salt junk is a poor creature. Such a thing as "nerves" were unknown to the old school of seamen, but at the present day there is a tendency to develop them. At all events the Admiralty are pleased to entertain the possibility—hence the introduction of mild tobacco and improved diet for the modern sailor.

We have summer in real earnest in London, but there is a distressing element of uncertainty about it for although the heat is sweltering we have cloudy, humid skies and the streets are better described as vapor-baths than not. Super-heated, limp and languid people creep into every atom of shade. Our horses are gay in bedecked sun-bonnets, men and women are perspiring in the lightest of clothing in the stifling streets and those who have been complaining of the tardiness of summer are now sighing for less heated conditions. As we stroll along the burning pavements amid the small of petrol from motor cars, in the blinding dust and with our heads aching from the continuous roar of the traffic, we philosophize on life's mysteries and ask ourselves what is the magnet that draws people to the stifling cities to grind out strained and nerve-destroying existences, while blue skies and soft breezes and green fields can be had.

A noticeable change in London life this summer is the tendency toward open-air life as much as possible. We have, of course, a long way to go yet before we arrive at the Continental out-of-door life, but our conservatism is gradually relaxing, and tea in the parks is a step in this direction. In all the big London parks this has now become an institution, and every day crowds of people partake of an alfresco tea at a moderate charge. Another innovation which has become very popular this season is the holding of open-air receptions in the parks by popular hostesses, as many as four hundred guests being invited. Well known caterers supervise the arrangements for these receptions and supply everything from the waiters to teaspoons, thus taking an immense responsibility off the hostess' shoulders.

A congress of Dance Teachers, which is in progress this week, promises to result in a relentless crusade against "romping" in the ball-room, which has become so common at modern dances. The object of the dance teachers is to "lift dancing out of the degraded condition in which it has been wallowing" and to encourage a revival of the old graceful dances. The presence of an American representative in the assembly gave rise to much enthusiasm. If reform would only begin across the Atlantic there might be some hope for us here, since they are responsible for our decadence in this respect by the invention of the two-step, the Washington waltz, not to mention the cake-walk. Father Vaughan, like a second St. Francis Xavier, continues his diatribes against the "Smart Set" and is rousing no end of indignation. A flat denial of all the charges made by the reverend gentleman was published in the "Daily Telegraph" in the form of a letter from a contributor this week, but nothing daunted, the preacher continues and has taken for the subject of his next sermon "The Magdalen of Mayfair." His denunciation of bridge-playing society women whom he spoke of as man-eating tigresses who combine the savagery of that animal with the cunning of the Devil and compel men to play for stakes that involve inevitable ruin has roused more indignation than anything he has said. Whatever of truth there may be in his accusations, he has certainly succeeded in attracting congregations which for fashion and smartness are not to be found in any other church in London.

Though summer is still at boiling point costumiers do not lose sight of the fact that autumn is drawing near, and after autumn come the chill blasts of winter, therefore, we are beginning to see side by side with the flimsiest muslins—winter garments thrusting their unwelcome presence upon us. The autumn coats and skirts have a decidedly severe and tailored look, and the three-quarter length redolent and modifications thereof, promise to be the fashionable jacket for winter wear. Nothing very special is to be seen in skirts, the main feature being to make them plain and as well-fitting as possible. American women are responsible for the introduction of the floating veil, but it cannot be said that we are entirely successful in its adjustment so far. It requires some practice to manipulate several yards of gauze or chiffon on an ordinary sized head leaving the ends to float gracefully on the breeze. Last year we tried to adjust this fashion, but the American woman visited our shore, but failed in the attempt. This season the floating veil has cast its spell over us again with perhaps a little more success.

Lace, boleros, more or less adorned, are bidding fair for popularity just now and lace costumes demand a fastidious eye. Both are dainty and useful to all over a silk blouse, giving a dressy appearance to the plainest silk, thus making them quite indispensable for evening or dinner wear.

him with you as a trainer—he hasn't the same resource."

Langdon stood silent, sullenly turning over in his mind this doubtful compliment.

"I'm not sure," continued the banker, "but that having stuck Porter with Lauzanne, you shouldn't give him a hint about—well, as to what course of preparation would make Lauzanne win a race for him. The ordinary diet of oats is hardly stimulating enough for such a sluggish animal."

Langdon frowned. If Crane had not been so strong, so quiet, so full of unexpressed power, he would have believed at the assertion that he had stuck Porter; but he answered, and his voice struggled between asperity and deprecation: "There isn't no call for me to give that stable any pointers; Porter put it to me pretty straight that the horse had been helped."

"And what did you say?" blandly inquired Crane.

"Told him to go to hell."

This wasn't exactly truthful as we remember the interview, but its terseness appealed to Crane, and he smiled as he said: "Porter probably won't take your advice, Langdon; he's stubborn enough at times. And even if he does know that—Lauzanne—requires special treatment, he won't indulge him—he's got a lot of old-fashioned ideas about racing. So you see Lauzanne is a bad—betting proposition."

After Langdon had left Crane's thoughts dwelt on the subject they had just discussed.

"From a banker's point of view Lauzanne is certainly bad business," he mused; "but the public will reason just as Langdon does. And what's bad for the bankers is good for the layers; I must see Faust."

"You had better make a book to beat Lauzanne," Crane said to Jakey Faust, just before the race commenced in the Ring that afternoon.

The cherub stared in astonishment; his eyes opened wide. That was nearly the limit of his fat little face's expression, no matter what the occasion.

"You don't own him now, do you, sir?" he blurted out, with unthinking candor.

"He's dropped into a soft spot," he rates best in the pecuniary card."

"Figures sometimes lie," commented Crane.

"Every handicapper lies him to win," he replied.

"The books'll mark him up first though."

"That's why it will be worth while playing the field to beat him."

"He's in with a gang of nuts to-day, an' he beat some cracker-jacks last time out."

"You were hypnotized that day, Mr. Faust; so was the judge, Lauzanne didn't beg anything."

"Didn't beg—what the hell—didn't the chestnut get the verdict?"

"He did; but—" and Crane looked at Faust, with patient toleration of his lack of perception.

The cherub waited for an explanation of these contradictory remarks. But he had quite desisted. "They're all right," he said, "but I raised his little round eyes, that were like glass alcyons, green and red and blue-streaked, to the other's face, inquiringly, and encountered a pair of penetrating orbs peering at him over some sort of a mask—the face that sustained the nerves was certainly a mask—as an expression. 'They're all right,' he said, 'but I raised his little round eyes, that were like glass alcyons, green and red and blue-streaked, to the other's face, inquiringly, and encountered a pair of penetrating orbs peering at him over some sort of a mask—the face that sustained the nerves was certainly a mask—as an expression. 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How to be Healthy and Beautiful

DEVELOPING THE FOREARM FOR SHORT SLEEVES



Batting the Ball Against a Wall With the Left Arm

A Stroke That Develops the Whole Arm

Mrs. Symes' Answers to Correspondents

I WOULD like to know if you could tell me something to remove superfluous hair and to whiten the arms? Mrs. W. L. W.

If the superfluous hair you speak of is on your arms, peroxide of hydrogen will answer both your queries. It is a bleach, and will whiten the arms. It bleaches hair, making it almost invisible; at least, inconspicuous.

A Good Freckle Lotion

I would like to ask you for a good remedy for freckles. Will you state how much it would cost?

Following is a good lotion for the removal of freckles. Have it prepared by your druggist. Commercial rates are never quoted in these columns.

Lemon and Glycerine Lotion

(For Light Freckles and Sunburn.) Citric acid (lemon), 3 drams; hot water, 1 ounce; borax, 1 dram; and rose petals, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce.

Place the acid and borax in the water; infuse the petals for an hour; strain through a jelly bag after twenty-four hours, decant the clear portion and add the glycerine. Apply as often as agreeable.

Removing Superfluous Hair

Will you kindly give me the pumice stone treatment for removing superfluous hair? Does almost make the hair grow? D. P.

Pumice Treatment for Superfluous Hair.

Get an ordinary 5-cent cake of pumice stone. This is not pumice soap, but the regular old-fashioned pumice stone. To remove the hair, rub the skin with the pumice stone until the hair is made red. Be careful not to be too heroic and irritate the skin. In the arms the arms are made red by this treatment. Use a little cold cream. The pumice stone is best used at night before retiring.

To Whiten the Skin

Would you please give me a recipe to whiten the skin? Letting it dry on the skin. This will also help to keep the freckles away, but if they do appear you can use any of the lotions. I recommend without fear.

Honey and Almond Cream

Is there a cream to whiten the skin? I have been a constant reader of your beautiful column, and have received many benefits from the same. I wish to ask you if there is anything that will cure blackheads, with which my nose and chin are covered. I have tried many creams, but without benefit. TROUBLED.

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THE vogue of the elbow sleeve has created an intense interest in forearm development. For many a woman discovered to her cost that while she had been looking to the proper development of this part of her body, she had utterly neglected the forearm with the result that it was scrawny and thin—anything but beautifully rounded.

Of all the many exercises recommended for forearm development, none is so good as tennis, played in moderation, however. Tennis enthusiasts—those women who "go in" for matches and who play constantly—are apt to over-develop the right arm, utterly neglecting the left.

To overcome this defect, try batting the ball against a convenient wall using the racket entirely with the left arm, and trying to get in all the difficult strokes, particularly the ones which are by the name of "back-arm strokes," and which consist in bringing the arm across the body and turning the wrist, with a single, swift motion, so that the same side of the racket is presented to the ball as for the more usual strokes off to the side.

This is an exceedingly difficult thing to do, even with the right arm, but is the most graceful as well as most telling. Strokes in the game.

When you first try it with the left arm, your main exercise will be running after the ball you miss as they rebound from your first straight stroke against the wall. But the very movement of trying to strike the ball is in itself enough of a tax upon the muscles to make the development of the left arm keep pace with that of the right.

But this left-arm practice must be religiously kept up, a good plan being to do it for half an hour or so every morning.

If you have no one to play with you—and tennis is one of those unfortunate games for which you require an opponent—of about equal skill—try batting the ball against this wall with the right arm, too.

Incidentally, you'll be training your eye to follow the ball—and gauge the spot where it is likely to strike; your wrist will strengthen and steady, so that quickness of motion will be a natural consequence, and when you get a chance to play again you'll be surprised at the improvement in your own game.

Be careful how you stand while you are exercising. It is very easy to get into careless habits of standing, which are hard to overcome. In the game itself the action is so rapid that there is no time to stand badly; but when your nearest approach to real playing is to stand at one end of a long porch, or on a brick or ground walk and bat the ball against the wall, you stand almost constantly in one place.

A good variation of the practice is to change your place of standing every one day as close as it is possible to be to get away from your strokes (this is a good training for the part of "bat man" in doubles), the next day getting as far away as you have power to properly drive the ball, never standing two successive days the same distance away from the wall.

A half-hour's practice with each arm daily will work wonders by the end of a month or two.

Excessive Perspiration

Pinna let me know a remedy for excessive perspiration. Have been suffering with the awful disturbance all my life.

Correct the Irritation First

My hair has been falling for quite a while, and I have been using a remedy, but it has started pimpling to break out all over my head and has not about the scalp. Would you kindly let me know through your valuable column if you can help me?

You should first try to correct the pimple disturbance, for the remedy you have been using has evidently irritated the scalp. Discontinue using the remedy and gently massage the scalp at night with the use of the hands. Apply each pillow apply a very little of this cream:

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitated, 1 gram; oil of zinc, 24 grains; extract of violet, 10 drops.

When they have been removed, apply to the scalp about twice a week a little vasoline, rubbed in with the fingers. Shampoo about every two weeks with pure castile soap and warm water. The action induces a new growth and softens the scalp.

Waxed Hair on Damp Days

Do you know of anything that will positively waxed hair on damp days? I have been using hair cream for months, damp weather, or at the seashore, the hair seems to be soiled by the curls in the hair?

The seashore, or very damp weather, is a pretty severe trial for curls that are not natural. However, you may get good results from the formula below. If "curls" refers to the propriety of articles, I cannot recommend them, knowing very little of them. I can only assure you of the safety of the formulas in these columns.

Solution to Keep the Hair Curled

Take of gum arabic, 1 ounce; good, moist sugar, 1 ounce; pure hot water, 1 pint. Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the alcohol, 3 fluid ounces; bicarbonate of mercury and salicylic acid, 1 grain each. Let two bottles be dissolved in the alcohol before admixture. Lastly, add enough perfume to make the whole fragrant. Before putting it in the papers or curlers.

Walk Regularly

It is so easy to be so, so, avoid sedentary habits. Such are often the cause of the trouble you mention. Stand as much as you can without growing too weary, and make a specialty of walking. Walk two miles a day, or as much more as you can. Daily applications of beer alcohol to the feet will help to reduce.

See Answer Above

H.—Your query is fully answered under the initials "A. L."

Articles Not Known

CONSTANT READER.—Did you get the remedy from the person you mention as prepared from the exact formula published in these columns? Otherwise, I cannot recommend it. Also, I cannot recommend the preceding articles you mention, knowing nothing of them.

Ram Down Heels and Ankles that Turn



The Wrong Way of Standing Runs the Heels

Brace Inside the Shoe

An Exercise to Strengthen the Ankles

On the Care of the Face and Scalp

Consult a Specialist

ABOUT five years ago a small red lump about the size of a pinhead formed on the end of my nose. In time it grew and sometimes it was red and sore. I was very glad to know of others who would remove it; also the cause.

It would also like to hear if you know of any device, mechanical or otherwise, that will prevent the flesh between the cheeks and the outer corner of the eye from being formed into a deep line while sleeping. The side lain on must be much the worse.

I first noticed it at the age of 18. I cannot tell you how long it has been there, but all the weight of the head seems to rest on it.

It is only a waste of time to use fresh feet, unless the cause is removed. I feel quite sure that if it is removed, I shall be able to get it back to its original position.

Several years ago I read of some one's advice to use a device for the purpose, sold by a lady in New York, but never have seen it advertised since. A. N. Y. M. O. L. I.

I think it best to consult a specialist with regard to the red mark on your nose. Having been there so long, and causing the peculiar traits that you mention, it should have specific treatment.

Your own solution of the problem is correct in regard to the lines on your face. Unless the cause is removed, little can be done.

However, the results of this long habit of lying on the side of your face will be modified, if you use a device for smoothing out the wrinkles at night and applying strips of adhesive plaster, being careful not to let it touch the eyebrows. Massage each day with a softening skin food, using movements being careful not to let it touch the eyebrows. Massage each day with a softening skin food, using movements being careful not to let it touch the eyebrows.

To Remove Dye

You have helped so many distressed ones who have been bothered by the dye on their hair. Will you kindly tell me what can be used to get the dye all off and get it back to its original color? I would be thankful to you ever afterward.

I regret sincerely that I can give you so little help in this. A dye is a dye, and I know of nothing that will remove it. However, if the dye has not been too strong (you did not mention what it was), it may be removed in time. Meanwhile, give your hair excellent care, keeping it healthy. Then, as the hair grows, it will be the natural color.

Scalp Unhealthy

For the last six months my hair has been falling out very rapidly, so that now I have not half as much hair as formerly. I have more dandruff, but I do not think that it is wholly due to that. For I have always had more or less of it, and it has never affected my hair in this way. My scalp is very itchy, and I have been told that my scalp is in a run-down condition. Now, as I cannot afford a treatment, I would be very grateful if you would give me a formula to prevent the remainder from falling.

Falling of the Hair

Tincture of nuxvomica, 1 ounce; apritis of rosemary, 3 ounces; alcohol, 2 ounces. Apply to the scalp with a brush to the roots of the hair.

Hair Growth

3 ounces; common salt, 1 dram; hydrochloric acid (3 per cent.), 1 drop; magnesia, sufficient to neutralize the acid.

Mix the bay rum and distilled extract of orange leaves, and add the hydrochloric acid. Filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the magnesia. Shake the preparation to turn quite yellow, but the yellow will disappear when the hydrochloric acid is added.

Train the Tip Into Shape

I have a large, broad tip nose, and beg to ask you if you recommend consulting a dermatologist regarding same. Is the operation risky and serious?

Mrs. W. I have often heard of operations to change this feature, but cannot recommend them. Sometimes they are successful and, sometimes they are not. However, you might gain some advantage by at least consulting some surgeon upon the matter. First, though, you should try your own simple device. Form the habit, when constantly pinching and smoothing the nose to the better shape. It is possible, and often responds to such treatment. Also, there are little devices sold by specialists that are worn at night and tend to shape the nose.

Sallow Skin and Wrinkles

Will you kindly state in your column whether your orange-flower cream is good for a sallow, thin, wrinkly face (42 years old)?

And will you please mention what is best to remove wrinkles around the mouth and over the nose between the eyebrows, and what is best to use for brown hair that is turning gray?

CONSTANT READER. The best thing to rejuvenate your skin is careful massaging; this is the only thing, too, that will help the wrinkles. Massage every effort to improve the circulation of the blood, and see that the liver is in good condition. General good health should receive your principal attention, though some plumpness might be added to your cheeks by massaging. But at 42, there is a certain amount of wrinkles that one should not be ashamed of.

Stop Bleaching

I always have had a nice head of light golden-brown hair. I washed it with salt, tartar, soda and borax at different times to bleach it. The ends became so much lighter than the hair close to the head that I had to touch the roots up with peroxide of hydrogen to equalize the shade; after I wash my hair, which is twice a month, I always have to touch it up.

Now I am 40, fat and forty—and people say I am a made blonde, and I want to stop bleaching. I have been told that it is really too blonde for my right shade, and yet I don't want to stop touching it up. Is there not some preparation that will stop the hair from becoming so black, and gradually, so that it would not be so noticeable?

I haven't a gray hair on my head, and what my chief attraction? Please tell me what you think.

FIRST, DISCONTINUE the use of all the bleaching agents. Then, if these have not been too strong, your hair will gradually assume its natural shade. I cannot recommend the use of a dye for the ends, because in time they would be darker than the roots, and it would be impossible to remove it. To readjust conditions with regard to your hair is at best a slow process. It must grow back to its natural color. Those who tamper with the natural color of their hair must assume all these risks.

Skin Like Velvet

Would you kindly send me the formula for Dr. Vaucaire's Remedy, or anything which is good for developing one's bust? I am 23 years old and have had four children.

Now I am 40, fat and forty—and people say I am a made blonde, and I want to stop bleaching. I have been told that it is really too blonde for my right shade, and yet I don't want to stop touching it up. Is there not some preparation that will stop the hair from becoming so black, and gradually, so that it would not be so noticeable?

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CHILDRENS WEEK



This Store is going to Belong to the Youngsters Next Week.

We tell of things that will please every mother and child in the city. For one full week we are going to outfit children for school, to the best of our ability. That you may realize what Children's Week will do to help you to save money, we make mention of the following.

We planned this Sale some time ago and a large purchase of Boys' Clothing has just been waiting for this week to come around, and we will also take this opportunity of disposing of the small lots left over from the past season's busy selling.

125 Norfolk Suits for boys. Usual value, \$3.50. Monday, \$2.50. All sizes.

200 Norfolk Suits for boys. Usual value, \$4.50. Monday, \$3.25. All sizes.

300 Boys' 3-piece Suits. The best value we have offered at \$4.50. All sizes.

Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits. Monday, \$1.50. Usual value, \$2.75 and \$3.00 and \$3.50.

48 suits in this lot. 1 size 27, 6 size 28, 1 size 29, 5 size 30, 8 size 31, 15 size 32, 10 size 33. Monday, \$1.50.

Boys' 3-piece Suits at \$1.50. Value, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sizes, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 suits in the lot.

50 dozen Boys' Caps of tweed, silk lined. Usual value, 25c. Monday, 15c.

Boys' Furnishings

Boys' Linen Shirt Waists, Special, 75c.

Boys' Striped Waists. Special, 50c.

75c. Shirts, Monday, 50c.

Of Striped Pique Pants, neat patterns.

Boys' Navy Duck Shirts, trimmed collars and pants. Special, 50c.

Boys' Navy Blue Worsted Sweaters. Special, 50c. to \$1.25.

Boys' Fine Quality Elastic Ribbed Sweaters, fancy colors, light weight. Special, \$1.00.

A Car of Trunks and Handbags

Just put into stock. Price \$2.50 to \$15.00. A splendid stock of Suit Cases, \$1.75 to \$17.50.

ALL STRAW HATS FOR BOYS MONDAY.....10 CENTS EACH

They will get ten cents' worth of pleasure out of a nice, clean Straw Hat for School Opening Day. Values 15c to 50c.



Children's Colored Dresses

The balance of the Summer Stock will be sold on Monday as follows: \$1.25 and \$1.50 values; Monday, 90c. \$1.75 and \$2.00 values; Monday, \$1.40. \$2.50 values; Monday, \$1.75.

Book Store

For our School Friends we have a fine assortment of: School Bags, from 25c. to \$1.25. Scribbles 3 for 10c. Buster Brown Scribbler 5c. Scribbling Pads 3 for 10c. Exercise Books 5c. Exercise Books 10c. Exercise Books 2 for 15c. Exercise Books 20c. Lead Pencils, 10c. per doz. to 50c. doz. State Pencils 5c. 10c. 15c. each. Rubber Erasers 5c. 10c. 15c. each. "Erasal" Pencil Eraser 5c. Pens, Penholders in great variety. Rulers, Ink, etc.

Two Hosiery Specials

At 25c.—Boys' Elastic Ribbed Worsted Hose. All size to 10 in. At 25c.—For sizes to 7½, English Worsted Hose. Very special value.

At 35c.—For sizes to 10, English Worsted Hose. Very special value.

Buster Brown Belts for Boys, all colors, 25c. each.

Dress Goods Remnants for Children's Dresses, lengths, 1 to 6 yards. A fresh lot ready for Monday.



SCHOOL SHOES

We always did look after the wants of children in the matter of Books and Shoes; but we have made more extensive preparations for this season, and have better lines for them.

Style and wear as a combination in Children's Shoes is a new important development.



SCHOOL FOOTWEAR

Child's Oil Peb Lace Shoes, standard bottoms, spring heel, double toe caps, sizes 8 to 10; \$1.00 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Lace Boots, spring heel, double toe caps, sizes 5 to 7½; \$1.25 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Button Boots, sole leather, toe caps; sizes 5 to 7½; \$1.25 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Lace Boots, "Iron-clad," sole leather, toe caps; 8 to 10½; \$1.50 per pair; standard screw bottoms, heavy soles.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut, low heels, extra back stay; sizes 8 to 10½; \$1.50 per pair.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots, Oak tanned leather, sole leather toe caps, whole foxed; sizes 8 to 10½; \$2.00 per pair.

Misses' Oil Peb Lace Boots, standard screw bottoms, low heel, heavy toe caps, extra back stay; sizes 11 to 2; \$1.25 per pair.

Misses' Box Calf Lace Boots, spring and low heel, sole leather toe caps, standard screw bottoms, extra strong strap up the back; sizes 11 to 2; \$1.75 per pair.

Misses' Box Calf Lace Boots, oak tanned leather, extra heavy sole,

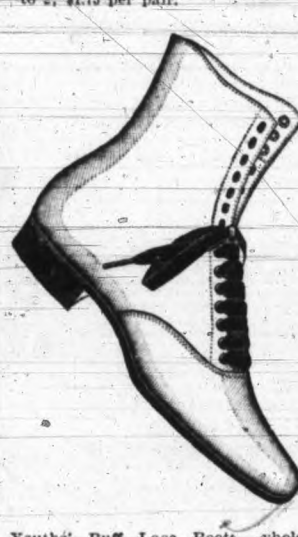


low heel, sizes 11 to 2; \$2.00 per pair.

Misses' Dongola Lace Boots, Blucher cut, low heel, patent tip, good heavy sole and dressy; 11 to 2; \$1.75 per pair.

Misses' Velour Calf, Goodyear welted sole, Blucher cut, low heel, 11 to 2; \$2.50 per pair.

Misses' Dongola Kid Button Boots, spring heels, patent tip; sizes 11 to 2; \$1.75 per pair.



Youths' Buff Lace Boots, whole foxed, double sole, standard screw bottoms, steel nailed soles, extra heavy stay strap, 11 to 13; \$1.50 per pair.

Youths' Heavy Oil Grain Lace Boots, whole foxed, double sole; sizes 11 to 13; \$1.75 per pair.

ENGLISH FOOTWEAR

Youths' English Kip, oak tanned leather, bellows tongue, iron heel clip, extra heavy double sole, all double leather back and fronts to prevent any ripping, and waterproof; 11 to 13; \$3.00 per pair.

Youths' Velour Calf, oak tanned leather sole, whole foxed, dull matt kid top, low heel, very dressy indeed; 11 to 13; \$2.00 per pair.

Boys' Whole Foxed Buff Lace Boots, standard screw bottoms, double soles, steel nailed, dull kid tops, extra back strap; sizes 1 to 5; \$1.75 per pair.

Boys' Whole Foxed Lace Boot, dull leather top, medium sole, stay strap; sizes 1 to 5; \$1.85 per pair.

Boys' Oil Grain Lace Boots, heavy sole; sizes 1 to 5; \$1.50 per pair.

Boys' Oak Tanned leather soles, box calf uppers, whole foxed, Lace Boots; sizes 1 to 5; \$2.75 per pair.

ENGLISH MAKE.

Boys' English Kip Lace Boots, oak tanned leather, extra heavy sole, bellows tongue, iron clip on heels, calf skin lined, making these boots waterproof; sizes 1 to 5; \$3.50 per pair.

Boys' Box Calf, whole foxed waterproof, medco welted sole, dull calf tops; sizes 1 to 5; \$3.00 per pair.

Women's Box Calf Lace Boots, low heel, heavy sole, stock tip; sizes 2½ to 7; \$2.50.

These shoes make a splendid school shoe for young girls.

Women's Kid Lace Boots, low heel, heavy sole, patent tip; sizes 2½ to 7; \$2.50.

A List of Carpets to be Sold Monday at 50c a Yard.

Usual Values 65c to \$1.00 a Yard.

Regular Price.	Quantity.	Body.	Border.	Monday's Price.
\$.65	20	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	154	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	13	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	814	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	434	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	604	28½	..	50c. yard
1.00	33	16	..	50c. yard
1.00	494	9	..	50c. yard
1.00	11	16	..	50c. yard
1.00	102-3	..	..	50c. yard
1.00	154	12	..	50c. yard
1.00	..	12	..	50c. yard
.50	24	..	..	50c. yard

Regular Price.	Quantity.	Body.	Border.	Monday's Price.
.90	47	18	..	50c. yard
.85	244	47	..	50c. yard
.85	127	..	..	50c. yard
.75	50	..	..	50c. yard
.75	23	..	..	50c. yard
.75	19	..	..	50c. yard
.75	42	..	..	50c. yard
.75	52	..	..	50c. yard

Bring the measures of your rooms with you on Monday morning as we expect one day's selling will clear out the lot.



David Spencer, Ltd.